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THE

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER;

AND

Descriptive Account

OF THE

SAME CITY, AND ITS SUBURBS;

INCLUDING ITS VARIOUS

STREETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS,
SACRED STRUCTURES, (PAST AND PRESENT,)
SALINE CHALYBEATE SPA,
PORT, &c. &c.

BY **FREDERICK BOND**.

·C GLOUCESTER:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE want of an History of Gloucester has long been felt. Although Gloucester occupies a prominent space in antiquity, although its æra is stamped by an eventful impress, still was there scarcely a volume extant to record the events that have occurred within it, or the revolutions to which its position has been subjected. To supply this deficiency, the present work was contemplated, the contents of which will form an accurate History and Description of that Ancient City, embracing the various important circumstances connected with it to the present period—an account of the Abbey of St. Peter, the Cathedral, the other Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Saline Chalybeate Spa, the Port of Gloucester, &c.

PREFACE.

IF one thing more than another should inspire an author with a confidence as to the success of his production, it is assuredly the favourable, yet since opinion, it may call forth from persons qualified to determine on its merits; hence, as the MS of the present work has been confided to such hands, and subjected to the ordeal of their impartial criticism consequently eliciting the most inspiring encomium previous to its committal to press, the author, while he is sanguine as to the extent of its circulation, has the pleasurable satisfaction of submitting it to the scrutiny of his numerous subscribers, to whom his grateful acknowledgments are hereby most respectfully tendered.

33, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

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HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER.

*Gloucester in the time of the Britons—Arrival of
Plautius—Establishment of a Roman Garrison.*

ERE Britain became subservient to the shackles of invasion, the fruits of the chase was the principal source from whence its rude natives derived their subsistence; this indeed, with fruits growing spontaneously, may be said to have constituted the whole their food consisted of; and as the former too, yielded their partial clothing, water and fuel were the only additions needed to satisfy their wants; these requisites influenced their residences, and in all of which Gloucester abounded in profusion. Here they could indulge in their favourite, too necessary, pursuits. Beasts, savage and domestic, swarmed innumera- bly. A plentiful supply of wood and water was also to be obtained. The land was fertile, bringing forth in abundance; the air pure and wholesome, and the situation healthful; hence to it was applied the distinguished appellation, *Caer Glou*—The Fair City—for it was one of the twenty-eight cities of the Britons.

That a city should be esteemed for the former, may seem incredible to some, but if we reduce our considerations to the primitive state of Britain, when a place containing a few detached houses, disposed regardless of order, similar to the villages of the present day, was denominated a city, it was a circumstance far less surprising than it may at first appear.

About fifty-five years previous to the Christian era, the Romans, contemplating an invasion of Britain, a military settlement on, for that period, an extensive scale was established here. The natives considering such conversion essential to their interests, from the facility, Gloucester, consequent on its important connection with the Severn, afforded as a place of communication with the western parts of the Island, and in the next attempt to add Britain to the vast territories of Rome, A. D. 43—4. To here the invincible Romans had extended their conquests, when Plautius, their commander, drew up his flattering report of the condition of the country, which influenced the Emperor Claudius to come over in person, who, by his moderation, and conciliating disposition, acquired an ascendancy over the feelings of the natives, before, as may be naturally inferred, hostile to the invaders. Enmity ceased, the comforts of social life were introduced amongst them; barbarity began to give place to civilisation; thus was laid the foundation of the exalted position Britain now enjoys.

State after state had been subdued by the Romans, the Silures alone remained unconquered, defending their rights with a bravery never before opposed to

the arms of Rome. This valiant people, not only with a desperate resistance, withstood the aggressions of the enemy, but boldly assaulted too. It was then the Romans discovered the desirability of this place as a garrison, to repel the inroads of those formidable opponents, which being formed, the Romans, stimulated and emboldened by the important feature it thus assumed, located here in vast numbers, inasmuch as it soon became a large colony, and was governed by a consul. These circumstances demonstrate the high consideration this place commanded, amongst the Romans, who distinguished it by the name Glevum.

Hengist beheaded—Gloucester subjugated to the Saxon yoke—Consequent improvement of the City.

Thirty-nine years had elapsed, since the first Saxon army arrived in Britain, under the pretext of protecting the distressed natives from oppression, although in reality with the intention of becoming more intolerant oppressors; when we find their chief, the perfidious Hengist, brought hither a prisoner by the British King, to whom he had surrendered at the battle of Masebell, in Yorkshire; thus was held out to the injured Britons the full cup of revenge, which they hesitated not to avail themselves of. A council of the nobility was convened to deliberate on the punishment his treachery merited. Sentence of death being decreed him, he was

taken by his executioner to without the boundaries of the city, and there forfeited his head, A.D. 448.

Until nearly a century after this, the Britons retained possession of this place, but consequent on their defeat at Durham (577) it was, with Bath and Cirencester, for the first time added to the dominions of the Saxons, by whom it was afterwards surrounded with walls, and its name changed to Glev-cester, the termination—cester—signifying a fortified place.

The overthrow of the last of the Britons having been effected by Crida, the seventh kingdom of the Saxons was established in this country under the name of the Middle Angles, subsequently altered to Mercia, and Gloucester was one of the fifteen cities it comprehended. Favoured with the enlightenment and liberality of Wulfer, King of Mercia, its dimensions were extended, and it was otherwise so considerably improved (670), as to exhibit an appearance entitling it to the distinction of standing pre-eminent for grandeur.

Appearance of the Danes—Their defeat—Death of Athelstan—Murder of Elgiva—Wars with the Danes—Almost total destruction of the Town—Ratification of the first Saxon Charter relative to Ireland.

In the reign of Ethelwolf, the Danes prevailed against this city, and establishing their head quarters there, exercised their arbitrary power, though not of long continuance, over this part of the country.

Notwithstanding their defeats by each of the preceding Kings, we find the Danes, who proved a great scourge to the Saxons, resuming their incursions in the reign of Edward the Elder, when the inhabitants of Gloucester greatly assisted in effecting their overthrow by that monarch (918.) The next remarkable incident connected with Gloucester, is the death of King Athelstan, which occurred there in the year 940.

Some few years afterwards, it was the scene of great atrocity, no less than the murder of Elgiva, who, as well as her husband, Edwy, in consequence of the illegality of their marriage, they being cousins, drew down the full vengeance of Dunstan and Archbishop Odo. First subjected to the torture of an hot iron pressing her fair features, she was forced to embark for Ireland, from whence returning she was most inhumanly deprived of life.

Gloucester was subsequently (964) honoured with the residence of King Edgar, who there encountered an engagement with the Danes. The same king completed a charter at this place, by which monks were substituted in the stead of married priests in Ireland. This is the first law enacted by the Saxons which affected that country. Again (997) the war trumps' hoarse blast, and clang of arms re-echoed through the town, the Danes pursuing their conflict with the Saxons here, in which the town was fired—swift spread the devastating element, and soon but little remained of Gloucester, that lay not smouldering in its ashes.

Division of the Kingdom between Edmund and Canute—Connivance of Edward the Confessor at the outrage of the Count of Boulogne—Conquest of Wales.

But few years could it have arisen from its ashy bed, when Edmund repaired hither for reinforcements. Canute pursued him, and both armies confronted each other in the Isle of Alney, near Gloucester, where it was agreed that the two Kings, solely by their own arms, should determine their contentions. The superior strength of Edmund disabling his antagonist, Edmund proposed that they should divide the kingdom between them; the north of England being allotted to Canute, and the south to himself; which proposition meeting the sanction of Canute and both armies, a cessation of hostilities was at once effected (1016).

In the year 1051 Gloucester became the retreat of tyranny, consequent on the disgraceful transactions of the Count de Boulogne and retinue, who, upon landing at Dover, killed a resident of that place, and anticipating a preparation by the inhabitants for revenge, renewed their outrages, mercilessly slaying of both sexes, trampling children beneath their horses' feet, and then escaped to Gloucester, the Count being received as a visitor by the King, who was staying there. Meanwhile Earl Godwin (who stood forth as the avenger of the sufferers) in conjunction with his sons, Swein, Earl of Gloucester, and Harold, (afterwards Harold II.) raised a large army, and advanced as far as Beverstone, in the county of Gloucester, where

he demanded that the Count and his followers should be delivered over to him; but the King declining, it was resolved matters should be adjusted by a wittenagemot; but probably, subsequent consideration leading Godwin to infer he had no reason to expect justice from a tribunal in the control of the King, he, with his sons, clandestinely departed to Flanders.

Two years afterwards, and again in 1053, Edward appeared amongst his subjects at Gloucester, and at the latter time had the intelligence that Harold had conquered Wales, conveyed to him there, together with the head of the Welch Chief, and the gilded stern of his ship.

Gloucester a Barrier—Predilection of William the Conqueror for Gloucester—Contentions between William II. and his eldest brother—Illness of William II.—His offensive bearing towards Malcolm—Odo endeavours to retrieve the kingdom for Robert.

Soon after the advancement of William the Conqueror to the throne of England, his attention was directed to the unprotected state of his dominions from the aggressions of the Welch; and visiting Gloucester, discovered the eligibility of that place as a barrier between the two countries, and accordingly employed it as such, fortifying it with battlemented stone walls and gates.

The before-named visit seems to have impressed a prejudice upon the mind of William, in favour of Gloucester. Often was it the resort of that Monarch when he inclined to indulge a relaxation from the commotions his intolerance was continually plunging him in. For two years successively, viz. 1084—5, he held his court there, and seldom did he pass his Christmas elsewhere. During his reign several synods, at which the Archbishop was present, were held at Gloucester, which at this period contained upwards of two hundred and fifty-five houses, including about twenty large mansions, nearly all of which, together with the church and monastery, were consumed by fire (1087—8) consequent on the struggle between William and Robert for the crown of England.

In the year 1093 it was involved in much interest; the eyes of all England were directed towards it, William II. being detained there by illness, the severity of which menaced his life; however, nature was too powerful, destroying the peoples' hopes.

Being again invested with health, it was agreed Malcolm, King of Scotland, should meet him there for the adjustment of matters omitted in the late treaty; but upon that Prince's arrival, William gave loose to his despotic spirit, conducting himself so offensively towards him, as to induce him to retrace his steps homewards without obtaining even an interview.

The injustice of William in withholding his brother Robert from the throne, now began to arrest the attention of his uncle, Bishop Odo, who, collecting a large (Welsh) army, marched towards Gloucester and

considerably damaged it; he was, however, defeated and exiled by the usurper, leaving the tyrant to partake of his Christmas cheer at this place in tranquillity, for, as with his father, it was usual with him to become a guest there at that season.

A great fire happens—Reception of Henry I. and Court—Interment of Robert, Duke of Normandy—Stephen brought prisoner to Matilda—Destruction by the Welch—Assembly of Nobles—Gloucester made a Borough.

About seven years afterwards (1101) and again in 1121, a fire broke out, and the combustibility of the materials with which the houses were built, viz. wood, facilitating the progress of the flames, the destruction of the greatest part of Gloucester was soon effected; however, it was not long before it was rebuilt, and rendered capable of receiving the King and Court, whom it entertained (1123) when, by a synod, Curboil was there elected Archbishop of Canterbury.

Subsequently (1134) it was made the place of sepulture for Robert (eldest son of William the Conqueror) whose body was removed hither from Cardiff Castle, where death relieved him from the oppressor's rod, after his having there endured twenty-six years causeless imprisonment and the deprivation of his sight, his eyes being plucked out at the instigation of that remorseless wretch, Henry I., who, however, did not long survive him, leaving issue, Matilda,

Dowager Empress of Germany, to whose exclusion Stephen usurping the Crown of England, Gloucester was amongst the first places she made her residence upon her arrival in England (1139) to attempt dethronement, for which purpose the measures employed were so successful as to compel his surrender; when (1140) he was brought before Matilda at Gloucester, and from thence removed by command to the Castle at Bristol. She then departed for Winchester, where the Londoners being influenced to arms against her, she was for two months closely besieged in her castle, when, being compelled to abandon it, she issued forth, attended by her followers and after many skirmishes, in which one of her devoted friends, the Earl of Gloucester, was taken prisoner, and Milo* another nearly so, arrived at Devizes, and avoided further pursuit by being thence conveyed in a coffin to Gloucester (1141), where the people were strongly attached to her.

The city suffered much from fire in 1150; and in the year 1172, to its gates and those of Hereford the whole country was devastated with that element the sword, by the Welch; in consequence of this turbulence, the nobility, conformable to the behaviour of Henry II., assembled at Gloucester (1175) and there sworn to observe, that the inhabitants of

* A Seal was found in Wiltshire, during the eighteenth century, bearing the impression of a man (clad in coat of armour, and holding a lance) on horseback, encircled with inscription—SIGILLUM MILONIS de Glocestria; and it is supposed was lost by Milo, whilst making the escape from Winchester.

particular place in which the Welch might make insurrection, should at once fall upon and avenge themselves of them. Some time afterwards (1215) it was made a borough, its government being invested in two bailiffs.

Coronation of Henry III.—Rebellion of the Barons and results—The seat of Government.

On the 28th of October, in the ensuing year, it was the theatre of an imposing spectacle—the Coronation of Henry III., in whose consideration it ever stood higher than any other portion of his kingdom.

In 1233 he summoned his vassals to meet him, with their retinues at Gloucester, some, however, refused, and in consequence had their estates plundered by his command, an injury they were not slow to resent; for during the same year, his Majesty again mustering his forces there and marching from thence into Wales with them, they, headed by the Earl of Pembroke, fell upon them when least expected, and discomfiting them, compelled the King to retreat to Gloucester, where he did not long remain, the success attending the arms of the Earl rendering it unsafe for him to do so. This determined conduct of the disinherited barons, soon after (1234) procured full restitution for them from a Parliament assembled at Gloucester for that purpose.

In 1241, the King held his court. Nicholas de Farnham was consecrated Bishop of Durham, and

David ap Llewellyn did homage for the principality there; and in the year 1264 it participated in the commotions consequent on the King's regard for foreigners, to the neglect of his own subjects, advancing a Frenchman, Sir Maci de Besile, to the office of Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, and Constable of Gloucester Castle. The barons, aggrieved and incensed at the slight thus cast upon their countrymen, resolved on resisting his authority, by electing a gentleman from amongst them, Sir William Tracy, a knight of the county (consequently better qualified) to occupy those posts. This opposition gave rise to much strife, in which the town was taken, and Sir Maci made prisoner by the patriots, who, having thus discovered to the King, that the caprices of a Monarch were not to be submitted to with impunity, delivered the town and castle into the King's hands, some of them resuming their allegiance, whilst others acknowledging Sir John Giffard as their leader, remained inflexible, and had frequent skirmishes with the royal forces stationed at Gloucester; but no advantage resulting from it, stratagem was had recourse to (1264). Two men, habited as woolmongers, awaited admittance at the West Gate, and nothing suspicious marking their appearance, soon obtained it, when both vaulting from their horses, and hastily divesting themselves of their cloaks, revealed Sir John Giffard and Sir John de Bahm, in full armour, to the terrified keepers, who, quickly as demanded, resigned the keys to them. The gates were then thrown open, and Sir John's troops, who were ready at hand, marched into

the town ; but the castle was strongly defended by the Royalists, who were, however, finally compelled to capitulate, the Prince complying with the demands of the barons, who then quitted the town, which had been nearly destroyed during the siege ; but notwithstanding that calamity, the Prince, indignant at the very excuseable mistake of the West Gate porters, amerced the unfortunate townsmen in the sum of a thousand pounds. The Prince then set about fortifying the town, which was quickly taken by the Earl of Leicester, and soon retaken by the royal forces. In the following year, upwards of three hundred knights and gentlemen took refuge here, from the resentment of the Prince, to whom they were at length compelled to surrender, when, promising upon oath that they would not bear arms against him for a month, they were allowed to depart. In 1278, Edward I. held a Parliament here, and the laws then enacted have since been styled the Statutes of Gloucester.

Gloucester returns two Members to Parliament—The Barons seize the Town—Execution of two of the Barons—Murder of Edward II.—Parliaments of Richard II. and Henry IV.—Death of Richard, Duke of York—Murder of the two Princes—Change in the constitution of the City—Visit of Henry VII.—Knighthood of Prince Arthur—Establishment of the Bishopric of Gloucester—The Spanish Armada—The Plague—Manufacture of Wire Pins.

At so early a period as 1295, Gloucester returned two representatives to Parliament, which had but about thirty years previously, began to assume its present form. At this time the burgesses were assessed for the expenses, viz.—two shillings per day for each of their representatives, during the sessions, and twelve days taken up in going and returning. In 1319, Edward II. visited Gloucester, and was often there during the dissensions between himself and the barons, who (1321) took the town, upon information of which he hastened to Gloucester, and in his route dispatched a party to destroy the castle of the Giffards, at Brimpscombe, the inheritor of which (John Giffard) and John Elmbridge, he commanded to be hanged here. A few years afterwards the King was deposed, and being transferred from castle to castle, was finally confined in that of Berkeley, where Gournay and Maltravers (by command of the Queen and Mortimer) entered his chamber in the dead of night, threw him on his bed, and thrust a red hot iron up his body.

“The ancient walls of the castle, the town of Berkeley, and the shores of the Severn, re-echoed with his dying shrieks.” His body was conveyed to Gloucester, and interred in the Abbey of St. Peter (1327.) Richard II. held a Parliament here (1378) which terminated its sitting of twenty-eight days, with the grant of a liberal supply to the King.

In 1407, and again in 1420, Henry IV. held a Parliament here; and (1430) Henry VI. came to the abbey, and made an oblation previous to his embarking to receive the Crown of France; and here it was that Edward (afterwards Edward IV.) was sojourning when the tidings of his father's death reached him (1460.) He in consequence assumed the pretensions of his father to the crown, and successfully established them during the ensuing year. In 1483, Richard III. visited Gloucester on a most fiendish errand. Scarcely had he robbed his nephew of the crown, when he retired hither, and dispatching orders from hence for the massacre of both his nephews (the young princes) here awaited information of the perpetration of that barbarous crime. During the same year a change was effected in the constitution of this town, which it was ordained should consist of a mayor and twelve aldermen, who were to be annually elected, as were two bailiffs, to execute the office of sheriffs; and the hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton were made distinct from the county, and denominated the county of the town of Gloucester.

“On Whitsun-eve (1485) Henry VII. came from Worcester to Gloucester. Three miles from the town,

he was met by the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, in scarlet gowns, and a great multitude of people on horseback. A procession of friars and ecclesiastics belonging to the parish churches, attended him from between the bridges ; and the abbot and other members of the monastery, at the church door. On the Sunday, the abbot wearing his mitre, sung high mass and went in procession. On the following day the King left the town." Gloucester, in this King's reign, contributed nearly a hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses incurred in making Prince Arthur a knight ; and (1541) Henry VII. erected it into a Bishopric, and directed that it should from thenceforth be called the City of Gloucester.

The Spaniards threatening an invasion of Britain (1588) Gloucester furnished one of the thirty ships that opposed and defeated their "Invincible Armada."

Great as must have been the consternation, gloomy as must have been the forebodings of the inhabitants of Gloucester, at that time, in common with other Englishmen, how must it have been exceeded in the year 1605, when that formidable scourge, the plague, which had but a few years previously, swept off its thousands of victims in the metropolis, was committing its ravages within their own city. What the extent of its visitation was, the historian has failed to record ; notwithstanding, one case is adduced, exemplifying the apathy that distinguished the government of that period. A poor servant girl, in the employ of a Mr. John Taylor, being seized with this virulent malady, the good man, with a true Christian spirit, so far from

turning her into the wide world, an outcast, in that distressing condition, to the endangering his own life, converted his house into an asylum for her; but the authorities obtaining information of it, he was fined in the sum of one hundred pounds for this heroic and truly benevolent act.

King James afterwards took up his residence at the Deanery, where he touched for the King's Evil; and, soon after the invention of Wire Pins, an establishment was opened at Gloucester (1626) for the manufacture of that article.

The Siege—Subsequent attempts of the Royalists to recover the City.

In the struggle of the nation to retrench the monarchical infringements of Charles I., Gloucester became memorable, indeed it is to the resistance of that city their independence is mainly attributable.

On the 3rd of February, 1642, the surrender of the town was demanded in the name of the King, but unintimidated by the superior forces of the Royalists, or the important victory they had achieved the day before, by the capture of Cirencester, the inhabitants returned an answer expressive of their determination to retain possession of the town to the last extremity. A second summons influenced a similar reply, notwithstanding the unpropitious aspect of their affairs at this juncture, when every effort of the Governor was required to appease the mutinous disposition of the

soldiers within the city; besides, the state failed to augment their fastly diminishing finances; their fortifications were far from complete, and themselves confined to the limits of the town, and subjected to other disadvantageous circumstances. And now a powerful Welch (Royalist) army began to intrench at Highnam, where, from some unexplained cause, they remained five weeks without employing any other means to possess themselves of the town, than merely demanding it; the result was, that upon the reduction of Malmesbury, a body of Parliamentarians, commanded by Sir William Waller, hastened from thence towards Highnam, approaching it so stealthily as to elude the observation of the Royalists, till they were completely hedged in, whereupon the Royal party, to the number of 1500, surrendered to them, and on the 25th of March, were all led captive into the city; but their number rendering them burthensome, and endangering the safety of the garrison, they were, within a few days, set at liberty.

The surrender of Bristol to the Royalists, made Gloucester the centre of much anxiety and importance, it being the only garrison then needed by the Royal party to put them in possession of the entire course of the Severn. Therefore various were the methods resorted to, to conciliate the citizens to the Royal side; however, although their means of defence consisted of only 1500 men, forty barrels of gunpowder, and a slender artillery, they firmly resisted these endeavours, determined to establish their cause, or perish in the attempt; in consequence of which, several skirmishes

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ensued ; and on the 10th of August, the King, with a force of 8000 men, took up their station in Tredworth Field and Walham, from whence his Majesty dispatched two heralds-at-arms, one of whom delivered at the Tolsey, the following

PROCLAMATION.

“Out of our tender compassion to our City of Gloucester, and that it may not receive prejudice by our army, which we cannot prevent if we are compelled to assault it, we are personally come before it to require the same, and are graciously pleased to let all the inhabitants of, and all other persons within that city, as well soldiers as others, know—that if they shall immediately submit themselves, and deliver this city to us, we are contented freely and absolutely to pardon every one without exception ; and do assure them, on the word of a King, that they, nor any of them, shall receive the least damage or prejudice by our army in their persons or estates ; but that we will appoint such a Governor and a moderate garrison to reside there, as shall be both for the ease and safety of the city and county. But if they shall neglect this offer of grace and favour, and compel us by the power of our army to reduce that place, which by the help of God we doubt not we shall be easily and shortly able to do, they must thank themselves for all the calamities which must befall them.

“To this message we expect a clear and positive answer, within two hours after the publishing thereof ; and by these presents do give leave to any person,

safely to repair to and return from us, whom that city shall desire to employ unto us ; and do require all the officers and soldiers of our army quietly to suffer them to pass accordingly."

To which the inhabitants returned in

REPLY.

"We, the inhabitants, magistrates, officers and soldiers, within the garrison of Gloucester, return this humble answer.

"That we do keep this city according to our oath and allegiance to and for the use of his Majesty and his royal posterity ; and do accordingly conceive ourselves wholly bound to obey the commands of his Majesty, signified by both Houses of Parliament, and are resolved by God's help to keep it accordingly."

Whereupon the King commanded the advance of his forces to the suburbs contiguous to Barton Street. This being anticipated, the Republicans upon the return of the bearer of their reply to his Majesty, immediately set fire to the suburbs,* which, with the exception of a few houses, were thus completely destroyed ; upwards of three hundred houses yielding to the flames. However, those few that escaped, afforded a shelter to

* A box, containing nearly two hundred silver coins, consisting of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, and pennies, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., was, September the 15th, 1847, discovered by a man whilst making a hole for a new saw pit, near the site of the suburbs thus alluded to, and where it is conjectured they had been buried during the siege.

the Royalists, whilst they cast up intrenchments on the east and south parts. And now the prospects of the besieged wore a most desponding feature; their chief supply of water was cut off; their corn mills prevented working; and every other means had recourse to, to compel them to surrender; besides, reinforcements had arrived, augmenting the Royal forces to 30,000; but the enthusiastic bravery of the besieged compensated for disparity of number.

For twenty-five days had they maintained their position; their ammunition had now diminished to six barrels of gunpowder, and their provisions were nearly exhausted, when tidings reached them of the near approach of the Earl of Essex, with 10,000 men, who were hastening to their assistance. The following day, September 5th, 1643, the siege was raised; Essex had by this time continued his route to Prestbury Hill, but during the ensuing night, and before the Republicans were aware these reinforcements had so far advanced, the Royalists taking advantage of the dark and tempestuous weather, abandoned the siege, and drew off from the city, when it was found that the number of Royalists killed was more than a thousand, whilst that of the inhabitants did not exceed fifty; nevertheless, their sufferings were afflictive, and their losses, pecuniarily considered, extreme, the value of the houses destroyed in the suburbs alone, amounting to £26,000.; but their troubles on this account must have been somewhat lessened by the reflection that in sustaining the same, they had not only extricated their cause from the almost hopeless abyss into which

it had been plunged, but sufficiently strengthened it to enable their party to pursue and finally establish it.

As an acknowledgment of the obligation the state was under to the garrison, for their heroic exertions in the siege, and of how much the success of their cause had depended upon them, they received the thanks of the Parliament, who also voted a reward of a thousand pounds to Lieut. Col. Massie, the Governor; proportionate largesses to the inferior officers; and a month's pay over and above their arrears to the private soldiers; besides an estate of inheritance of £1000. a year to the Governor. It was moreover directed that the 5th of September should be annually observed as a day of thanksgiving, and called the "Gloucester Holiday."

The Royalists afterwards made several attempts to obtain possession of Gloucester, one of which was conducted by Massie* himself (1659), but they all proved ineffectual.

* About two years after the siege, the strength of the Independent party (of whom Cromwell was the leader, and who aimed at entire power) having obtained a preponderance in the state; and as they were naturally distrustful of retaining in office any person whose religious views did not coincide with their own, therefore Massie, who had acquired a popularity amongst the inhabitants of Gloucester, being a Presbyterian, was removed from the government of the city. The consequence was that he embarked in the Royal cause (1648); and when the Royalists determined on making an effort in various parts of the kingdom to establish the authority of Charles II. the reduction of Gloucester was consigned to him (1659); he was, however, taken in the attempt, but made his escape.

*The Restoration—Destruction of the Town walls—
Royal visits—The Asiatic Cholera—The Municipal Corporation.*

On the Restoration, the citizens subscribed a congratulatory address to Charles II., and resigned the Fee Farm rents to him. Subsequently the town walls were destroyed by royal commission. Gloucester was visited by James II. (1687), and again (July 24th and 27th, 1788) were the citizens delighted with the presence of royalty amongst them. Upon the latter occasion, the royal party, which included King George III., the Queen, and four of the Princesses, made a survey of the town, inspected the Pin Factory, the Public Buildings, and attended Divine worship at the Cathedral.

These visits were productive of much pleasure to their Majesties and their illustrious family, who expressed themselves to that effect; the King, too, graciously acknowledged the affectionate regard manifested for him by his "loyal subjects" at Gloucester.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Gloucester, Oct. 6th, 1807, when he received the freedom of the city in an elegant gold box.

In general with the other parts of the kingdom, Gloucester was (1832) subjected to the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera, which raged there from the 10th of July to the 17th of September inclusive, causing the death of 123 individuals.

Upon the Municipal Reform Act coming into operation, the corporation of the city was (1835)

altered and regulated to its present form. A Mayor, six Aldermen, and eighteen Common Councilmen (who are assisted by the city Sheriff and other officers, whose appointment devolves on them) constituting it. At the census of 1841, Gloucester contained a population of 14,152.

GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester stands on the banks of the Severn, is bounded by a pleasing landscape, and occupies a situation highly salubrious; the beneficial effects of which are much promoted by the disposition of the four expansive streets; the order observed in the building of the houses; and the general cleanliness of the town; moreover, it has the advantage of an abundant supply of wholesome water.

This city has experienced considerable improvements within the last few years, so that, although it contains many traces of bygone days, wherewith to gratify the taste of the antiquary, the modern frontage of the shops, (some of which are extremely handsome) the new buildings that ornament the town, and the additional streets which it now includes, indicate that it has in its external appearance kept pace with the times; nor is it behind in other matters, hereafter to be treated of. At night it is brilliantly illuminated with gas. The leading streets of the city, which run from one common centre to the four cardinal points of the compass, are the Eastgate, the Westgate, the Northgate

and the Southgate. These streets were formerly intersected by an ornamental building termed the High Cross, which was removed in 1749, and were respectively terminated by a gate, from which their names are severally derived.

THE HIGH CROSS.

The High Cross, which is supposed to have owed its erection to Richard III. was of an octangular shape, divided into two compartments, with a castellated top, and crowned with a globe and cross, and was 34½ feet high; on the second story were eight canopied niches, occupied by as many full length royal statues, disposed in the following order:—Eastward, those of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor—Westward, John and Edward III—Northward, Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth—Southward, Richards II. and III.

GATES.

The East Gate was for some time employed as a House of Correction and subsequently as a School—The West Gate and South Gate seem to have been appropriated to no other purpose than that for which they were originally intended, viz.—the protection of the town—The North Gate served for a prison for the city, till the erection of the present Gaol.

All these Gates, with the exception of the West,

were taken down in 1749, and the latter in 1809. Besides these, there were several minor gates within the city, viz.—the Postern Gate, situated between the East and North Gates—St. Oswald's, or the Blind Gate, leading to St. Oswald's Priory—King Edward's or Lichgate, through which corpses were conveyed to the Abbey, the side walls of which still remain (this Gate stood at the bottom of College Street)—and Lady Bell's Gate, situated at the east end of the Black Friars.

THE EASTGATE STREET.

This street contrasts materially with what it was previous to the opening of the Railway at Gloucester, when, owing to its proximity to the Terminus, it at once emerged from the quiet seclusion of the street of some retired country town, and became one of the most animated parts of the city.

It was originally named Jewry Street, from its being inhabited by Jews, whose synagogue was situated on the north side of it. These incidents, supported by the dates, create an inference that it was at the latter place the following revolting circumstance was perpetrated. It is well known that in the early period of 1160, ignorance was predominant, hence the jealousy with which the Jews and Christians regarded each other, often engendered into a persecuting spirit, and which, in this instance, terminated in a deed worthy the machinations of some evil demon. The Jews had

stolen a boy, whom they kept in confinement for a month, at the expiration of which time a number of that persuasion arrived in Gloucester from various parts of the kingdom, under the pretext of performing some mosaical rites, but with the real design of sacrificing this defenceless child, whose only offence consisted in his being the son of a Christian, to their animosities. A few days after which fiendish event, his body was discovered in the Severn, with his head encircled by a crown of thorns; his hands, sides, nose, knees and feet, indicated having been roasted; boiling fat had been let fall drop by drop upon his body; melted wax had been poured into his eyes and ears; and his teeth had been beaten or dropped out, from the intensity of the heat. The building which was then used as a synagogue, still exists; it rests on four pointed and substantial arches; and, when built, its floor was level with the street; the street has, however, since so increased in height as to be nearly seven feet above it, so that it is now occupied as a cellar by Mrs. Bond.

Queen Street and Parker's Row, the chief thoroughfare to the Spa, branch from the Eastgate Street on the south side; and King Street and Dog Lane, which are in direct communication with the New or Cattle Market, on the north side.

QUEEN STREET

Extends to Constitution Walk, the extremity of which joins with the Grey Friars, reaching into the Southgate

Street. Bell Lane also extending to the Southgate Street, branches from Queen Street on the west, and a road leading to Parker's Row on the east side.

KING STREET.

New Inn Lane or Mitre Street, Oxbody Lane and St. Aldate Street (all of which extend to the Northgate Street) branch from King Street, on the west, and the principal road to the Railway Station and Prince's Street on the east side.

BARTON STREET.

This is a continuation of the Eastgate Street, and extending a distance into the county, embraces some of the suburbs, as well as part of the city. On the north side is Clarence Street and the road leading to Prince's Street; and branching from the south side are Hampden Place, the Tram Road (which skirts the entrance, via Parker's Row, to the Spa, and reaches to the Docks), Victoria Street, and a lane continuing to Barton Terrace.

CLARENCE STREET

Is a spacious newly-built street, composed of private residences, possessing a remarkably handsome appearance. Clarence and King Streets are the nearest

routes from the Eastgate, Westgate and Southgate Streets, to the Railway Station.

VICTORIA STREET

Is of recent erection, containing about a hundred houses, exhibiting much neatness and regularity in their construction, and extends to Ryecroft, which communicates with Barton Terrace.

BARTON TERRACE.

Adjoining Barton Terrace is New Town, which comprises a great many dwellings of, with about three or four exceptions, only one story high, and reaches to the Stroud Road.

THE WESTGATE STREET.

This is an extensive and much frequented street. It was originally denominated Ebrug Street, and subsequently the Great Street. Branching from the north side are St. John's Lane, which stretches into the Northgate Street, Upper College Court, College Street, Three Cock's Lane, Deacon Street (formerly Leather Bottle Lane) and Dockham.

Branching from the south side are Fox Entry, Bull Lane, Berkeley Street, the extremity of which connects with Bear Land, Upper Quay Lane, Lower Quay Lane and Quay Court.

THREE COCKS' LANE

Is joined by one of the streets of St. Mary's Square, which is continued by Half Street, from whence Water Street proceeds in a direct line to the Little Meadow. Pitt Street branches from Half Street, and St. Catherine Street from Water Street, both of which reach to Hare Lane.

THE ISLAND

Is a continuation of the Westgate Street. The road from Newent, Newnham, Mitcheldean, Littledean, Ledbury and South Wales enters Gloucester through it.

THE NORTHGATE STREET.

This is a fine street, possessing suburbs of a very handsome description. Branching from the west side, are St. John's Lane, Hare Lane and Worcester Street. The latter, which is an expansive street, composed principally of private residences, extends to Kingsholm; and from the east side are New Inn Lane, or Mitre Street, Oxbody Lane, St. Aldate's Lane (reaching to St. Aldate's Square) and St. Aldate's Street.

HARE LANE

Reaches in an angular direction to Kingsholm. Here Lone or Army Lane, was the term by which the Romans distinguished it, because it was through there the military kept up a correspondence with the civic authorities.

KINGSHOLM.

Most writers agree that Kingsholm was the place of sepulture of the Romans, which opinion is strengthened by the discovery there, at different times, of a number (exceeding a thousand) of skeletons, urns filled with ashes, and lachrymatories, bearing incontestable proofs of their having been deposited there by the Romans. This circumstance, as that nation never buried their dead within the boundaries of a city, negatives the supposition entertained by some that Kingsholm was the site of Glevum; besides, the circumstance of tessellated floors having been found (at about seven or eight feet below the surface of the earth) underneath several buildings; and foot pavements four or five feet wide running parallel with the houses (at the same depth as the floors) in each of the principal streets, identifies the situation of Gloucester with that of Glevum.

On the north side of Kingsholm, near the Turnpike, is a road that reaches to Wotton, and formerly constituted part of the celebrated Irmin Street, made during the reign of Nero, and which stretched from

the Southern Ocean, via London, to the uttermost extremity of Scotland.

Adjoining the Northgate Street is the

LONDON ROAD,

Which extends to Wotton, and is adorned with a great number of superior built mansions. Branching from the east side of the London Road are the following thoroughfares: the New or Cattle Market, Union House Lane (which connects with a road to the Railway Station) and Wellington Parade; and from the west side are Alvin Street, Oxford Street, and Portland Street. The roads from London, through Cheltenham and Cirencester, meet at Wotton.

ALVIN STREET

Proceeds into Worcester Street, and communicates with Columbia Street and Brother's Place.

THE SOUTHGATE STREET

Is admirably situated for trade, on account of its proximity to the Docks, and is the direction to Bristol, Stroud and Bath.

On the east side are Bell Lane, the Grey Friars, and Green Dragon Lane (which reaches to the Parker's Row); and on the west side are Cross Keys

Lane, Bolt Lane or Long Smith Street, Black Friars, Commercial Road, which promises to be an ornament to the city, and forms a new and commodious approach to the Docks, Lady-Belle-Gate Street, and Kimbrose Lane.

LONG SMITH STREET

Extends to Bear Land; branching from the north side of it is Bull Lane; and from the south side Lady-Belle-Gate Street.

LITTLEWORTH

Adjoins the extremity of Southgate Street, and extends to the Bristol Road, the east side of which is occupied with tastefully built houses; and beyond the Turnpike some designated Theresa Terrace, commanding a majestic appearance. A road branches from the east side of Littleworth to the Spa, and from the west to the Canal.

Public Buildings and Charitable Institutions

THE TOLSEY.

The Tolsey is a fine ornamented brick building displaying the city arms, carved in stone in bold relief on the front, and stands upon the same site as that occupied by the Roman forum or capital, and All Saints' Church (at the Cross). The lower, or ground floor, formerly the Post Office, and the second, or upper floor, formerly the Council Chamber (which is decorated with the portraits of distinguished personages whose names have been associated with the government of Gloucester), in which the Corporation hold their sittings for the transaction of the public affairs of the city.

The original Tolsey or Tollbooth was erected in 1565, for the purpose of the mayor therein receiving the tolls or dues arising from the fairs and markets. This, and upon its demolition, a subsequent structure erected in 1602, were synonymously employed until 1648, when the Church of All Saints was appropriated for that as well as other public purposes, and continued for such till 1749, when it was removed and the present Tolsey erected upon its site.

THE SHIRE HALL

Is where the Assizes, the Sessions for the trial of prisoners, and the Small Debts' Court are held.

magistrates for the city and county also preside there for the administration of justice.

The building, which is composed entirely of stone, and extends from the Westgate Street to the Bear Land (upwards of 300 feet) is a noble erection, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, and possesses a remarkable grandeur of appearance and appropriateness of construction, fully answering the purposes intended. The front is in exact imitation of an ancient temple on the Ilyssus, exhibiting a stupendous portico resting upon four lofty columns (32 feet high) of the Ionic order, preceded by a flight of steps ranging the entire width of the building, viz. 82 feet.

It has three entrances from the Westgate Street, the principal of which is in the centre of the building, and is, by a noble avenue, 100 feet long, 18 feet in height, and 16 feet wide, terminated by a handsome stone staircase (leading to the gallery of the Crown Court) deviating from either side of which a flight of steps offers an approach to the Great Room, which is graced by a fine bas relief representation (40 feet in length) of King John signing the Magna Charta. In this room the Balls and Concerts of the Musical Festivals are held, as are the latter of the Choral Society, and occasionally of private individuals. It is also used as a Lecture Room, and for other public purposes, for which, on account of its commodiousness and extensive dimensions (it affording sufficient space for more than 2000 persons) it is excellently adapted.

Branching from each side of the vast avenue is a spacious corridor, encompassing both Courts (i. e. the

Nisi Prius and Crown). The Courts, which are of equal dimensions, measuring 76 feet in width and 38 in height) are respectively surrounded by an elevated gallery capable of accommodating 400 persons.

Previous to the opening of the Shire Hall, a large room known as the Booth Hall* (and which was a prison during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.) served as a Court of Assize and Quarter Sessions.

THE CITY GAOL,

Situated in the Southgate Street, was erected in 1782, since which time it has been enlarged and subjected to much improvement, so that it is now a very suitable building.

THE BRIDEWELL, or LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Which is contiguous to the Prison, was established about the year 1782, for the temporary retention of delinquents previous to their committal to the City Gaol.

THE COUNTY GAOL

Was constructed in 1791, in conformity with the suggestions of Howard, and was amongst the earliest

* The Booth Hall is now standing, and forms part of the back premises of the Inn of that name.

prisons in which the system propounded by him was adopted. It has recently been considerably enlarged, and a model prison, to be conducted upon the same principle as those of Millbank and Pentonville, also added to it for the reception of convicts, so that it is altogether a very extensive building, embracing an area of three acres.

The site of the County Gaol is the same as that upon which the ancient castle stood, and is in a direct line with, and some few yards beyond the southern extremity of, Upper Quay Lane.

Each Gaol (i. e. the City and County) has an Hospital for the sick, and a Chapel attached to it.

THE CASTLE OF GLOUCESTER

Was standing previous to the Norman Conquest, and at various periods, during the existence of feudalism, rendered great service to the Royal party; at length, however, the Sovereign and people forming a more accurate estimate of each other's position, and accordingly respecting it, the Castle was no longer needed for its original purposes, consequently was converted into a prison for the county, and was used for such till 1784, when it was removed and the erection of the present County Gaol commenced upon its site.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY.

This invaluable establishment, which is supported by voluntary contribution, was founded in 1755, and

consists of two extensive buildings (the smaller of which was erected during the present century) detached from, and within a few yards of each other. It is situated on the east side of the Southgate Street, and is surrounded by a neat pleasure ground, enclosed by palisades. In this Hospital the greatest regard is paid to the feelings of the patients, and the most skilful treatment employed to alleviate suffering and re-establish health. For want of such an institution, sad indeed would have been the condition of thousands of poor individuals who, having sought relief within its walls, have been rescued from almost intolerant affliction, and restored to the full vigour of health. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the benevolent feeling will ever remain active in the upholding a foundation productive of so much real benefit, especially to the poorer classes.

THE DISPENSARY

Is situated in the Grey Friars. The object of this charity (which is supported by subscriptions and contributions) is to supply the poor with medicine free of expense, upon their producing a formal certificate of recommendation from a subscriber.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Distant about a quarter of a mile from the city, and receding several yards from the road, which branches

from the east side of the main one, is the Lunatic Asylum, a singularly handsome and commodious structure, erected in 1822, of a semi-circular shape, and occupying a remarkably healthy site, which commands an exquisite prospect of the surrounding country.

In this Asylum a distinct apartment is assigned to each of the patients, those for the violent ones being detached from the others; and for either of the three classes into which the patients are divided, viz. the higher, second, and third or paupers, to assemble in in the day time, a certain number of spacious rooms are appropriated, the respective sexes occupying separate ones. It also contains extensive corridors, wherein they take exercise when prevented indulging a recreation in the vast grounds adjacent to the Asylum; and different apartments for the several principal officials, besides other rooms for domestic purposes. This establishment was built for the reception of 120 lunatics, but the influx of patients has been so great within the last few years* as to require additional accommodation, hence a motion was adopted at the Epiphany Sessions 1848, for its enlargement and the erection of a new building for noisy and violent patients; it was also agreed that two of the large rooms in the original

* In 1842 it contained 177 inmates; in 1844 the number was augmented to 205. In 1845, the Act which gave increased facilities for sending insane persons to asylums, was passed, and at the end of that year there were 210 lunatics in the Gloucester Asylum; and now (1848) there are more in it (viz. 221), than was in either of the preceding years.

building shall be thrown into one, and converted into a chapel in lieu of the present one, which is considered too small.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM,

Which is situated in St. Mary's Square, was instituted in 1820, for the reclamation of the dissolute of the female sex, to conduce to which the most salutary system is adopted; and, as an estimate of its worth, it may be proper to observe, that from the period of its foundation to September, 1847—305 female objects of misery were admitted within its sanctuary, 216 of whom had left with every indication of reformation, in consequence of undertaking respectable situations, entering into the matrimonial state, or returning to their friends; and 44 only had quitted the establishment under any other than satisfactory circumstances. This institution is supported by subscriptions and voluntary contributions.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE,

Which affords a reception for the poor of 37 parishes, is a handsome, substantial, and convenient fabric, adapted to the comforts of its inmates, and in every way applicable to the design for which it was established.

In it are commodious wards for either of the three classes, into which the males and females are severally

arranged, viz. the old, the young (who have arrived at maturity), and the children. It has also an Hospital for the sick, a Chapel, a Court Room, in which the guardians meet for the dispatch of the business of the Union, and other apartments, including those occupied as residences by the governor, matron, and other officers, and a porter's lodge. The approach to it branches from the east side of the London Road.

The ancient workhouse was founded in 1703, but continued no longer than two years in existence. In 1725 a building known as the New Bear was purchased by the guardians of the poor and converted into a workhouse, but was compelled to be closed in 1757, owing to the extent of its liabilities exceeding that of its funds, and the refusal on the part of the town to make a further advance for its support; it was, however, re-opened in 1764, and used till the erection of the present building.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This almshouse affords a dwelling to 54 individuals, who are each accommodated with a separate room, and put in possession of the receipt of an allowance of 4s. 6d. weekly. The election to it devolves on the corporation, who are its trustees.

The origin of this institution is thus derived. During the building of the old Westgate Bridge, in the reign of Henry II., a burgess named William My-party, erected a house for the convenience of the

workmen employed there, and afterwards converted it into a residence for a religious community, consisting of both sexes—himself and a priest (to whose guidance all were subject), being amongst them. The name was applied to this Hospital in the year 1229, when Henry III. became its patron, presenting it with the living of the parish of St. Nicholas ; this circumstance and the subsequent grants by his Majesty to this institution, evinces the solicitude he entertained for its welfare, indeed, as previously they had no confirmed revenue, it is to the above endowment that its continuance must be ascribed. The original building was removed in 1789, and the present appropriate one, to which a chapel is attached, raised on its site.

It is situated on the north side of the Island, and recedes a few yards from the street.

ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL,

(Formerly known as the Hospital, or House, of the Lepers of St. Sepulchre's and St. Margaret's ; also the Lower House of Dudstone),

Is on the east side of Wotton, and was founded "in honour of the sepulchre of our Lord and St. Margaret," for the reception of leperous persons, but is now employed as a residence for eight indigent men, who, besides enjoying the privilege of a free rental, have also a weekly pension of 4s. and an annual gift of 14s. 6d. each. It has a Chapel S. E. of, and almost uniting with it.

The exact date of its foundation cannot be traced, but it is evident it must have been at a very early period, since we find that so far back as 1158, Alured, Bishop of Worcester, ratified a grant whereby its inmates were empowered to inter their dead in their own churchyard.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S, or ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

(Formerly known as the Upper House of Dudstone).

This charitable foundation, which contains 19 inmates, who are respectively made recipients of 3s. weekly, and 9s. 6d. annually, is also situated at Wotton, but northwards of St. Margaret's. The Chapel belonging to it is standing at a short distance on the opposite side of the road. The Prior of Lanthony is supposed to have been the founder of it.

KINEBURGH, or KIMBROSE, HOSPITAL,

Which adjoins the east side of the Bridewell, was founded by Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Bell in 1543, for six poor women, who receive a pittance of 1s. 6d. per week.

The building from which this Hospital derives its name, was a chapel, belonging to the Church of St. Owen's, dedicated to St. Kineburgh, and was (1137) amongst the benefactions of Milo to the Priory of Lanthony, but upon the dissolution of that Priory,

Sir Thomas became its purchaser, and erected six dwellings, which constitute this hospital, upon its site.

Public Institutions of Instruction—Newspapers and Amusements.

The number of educational establishments with which Gloucester is at this moment possessed, are proofs of the solicitude of the inhabitants for the enlightenment of the rising generation, and demonstrates how highly those past and present have appreciated the influence of that best preventative of crime; and what will ever render it conspicuous in the annals of education, is the being the birth place of that most excellent of projects, the Sabbath Schools, of the utility of which no one can be ignorant; hence, as the origin of this now universally diffused blessing is so intimately connected with this city, the following account of the source from whence it emanated may not be uninteresting to the reader.

One Sabbath day the Rev. Robert Raikes had occasion to call at the house of his gardener, who, as it happened, was at that time absent from home, and it being expected his return would not be far distant, he determined on awaiting it; but in the interim the gardener's children were so tiresome and unruly, from, as he rightly considered, want of employment, and cherishing the idea that theirs was not a solitary case, the devising some occupation for them became a subject of earnest thought to him, inasmuch

so finally (1781 or '2) lead him to the resolve of establishing a Sunday School. Teachers and a room were soon engaged—the project took—became popular, and unlike many inventors of a new scheme, he had the happiness of living to see his plan succeeding to his fondest hopes, nor did his death retard its progress, and civility has marked its strides, so that now each religious institution in Gloucester alone presents in its many instances) hundreds of scholars, a tribute to memory that any one might justly be proud of.

THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

this excellent educational establishment, twenty sons (sons of freemen) are provided with board, lodging, clothing, (which consists of a gown, cap, &c. in conformity with the usage of Christ's School Hospital, London) and education for three years, the expiration of which period they are entitled to a premium of ten pounds each, with which to apprenthemselves.

It was founded by Sir Thomas Rich, in 1666, since which time it has received several valuable benefactions from other individuals.

The building now occupied for the Hospital was built in 1807, at a cost exceeding £5000 (the surplus arising from the increased value of the property with which it was endowed) and upon the same site as that on which the first stood, on the north side of the Highgate Street.

GLOUCESTER SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN,

(Situated on the west side of Northgate Street),

Was founded in 1711, by John Hyett, Esq. and Mrs. Dorothy Cook. Unforeseen causes, however, abbreviated its early era, for many years shutting up their bounty from the real purposes for which it was intended, but through the perseverance of some friends of education it was re-opened in 1811, and arrangements made for the reception of two hundred boys.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Which owes its commencement and continuance to contributions and annual subscriptions, was established in the year 1816.

The building in which it is held is lying on the east side of the London Road. The foundation stone of this erection (which has a play ground, enclosed with iron railings, in front) was laid by the Duke of Wellington, to whom the freedom of the city of Gloucester was upon the same day (August 6th, 1815) presented.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Also wholly dependent on voluntary support, possesses a suitable edifice, standing at the Lodge entrance to the Spa.

ST. NICHOLAS' INFANTS' SCHOOL.

The name of this School renders its object obvious. It was instituted December 8th, 1838, and is situated at the western extremity of Bear Land. The Sunday scholars of the parish of St. Nicholas also assemble there upon all occasions for instruction.

ST. MARK'S INFANTS' SCHOOL,

(Situated in Columbia Street) ;

AND

ST. JOHN'S INFANTS' SCHOOL,

(Situated in Worcester Street),

Are conducted upon principles resembling the above. Each of these two buildings are also applied to Sunday School purposes, the former for St. Mark's and the latter for St. John's.

THE BRITISH SCHOOLS

Constitute part of Hampden Place, Barton Street, and contains spacious and separate rooms for children of both sexes. In these schools everything that is essential to a useful education is taught; the terms are two-pence per head, per week.

ST. JAMES'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS,

Based upon a similar system to the British Schools, were instituted in 1843, and include two capacious

compartments, one for boys and the other for girls, and an Infants' School. The terms for admission into these Schools are—one child, two-pence, two or as many more as may belong to one family, three-pence. Locality, Barton Terrace.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Most of the Sunday School rooms are attached to the places of worship to which they respectively belong, there are, however, some few exceptions, as for instance, St. Nicholas, St. John's and St. Mark's (which have been previously adverted to) and St. Michael's, the latter of which is a fine gothic structure just finished, and is situated near to the Railway Stations.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL.

This institution affords a free education to each of the boys sustaining parts in the Cathedral choir. The building used for it is invested with much antiquity, and has served for the same purposes during greater part of, and ever since, the reign of Henry VIII. previous to which period it was the Abbey Library. The entrance to it is from Park Street.

The Rev. George Whitefield and Dr. Phillpotts, the present Bishop of Exeter, both of whom were born at the Bell Hotel in this city, received their education at the above school.

CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The foundation of this school, the site of which is adjacent to that of Crypt Church, was created (1528) by John Coke, Esq. of this city. Every four years a scholar is elected from it to commence and pursue his studies for four years at Pembroke College, Oxford, upon an exhibition founded by George Townsend, Esq. in 1683.

Dr. Moore, who was (1783) consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Crypt School, and became (1740) the successful competitor for Mr. Townsend's bounty, to which may be attributed his elevation.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

Is situated in the College Green.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION

Was established in 1839, for the purpose of affording to the industrious classes an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with those principles of literary and scientific knowledge, which they cannot hope to obtain by any other means.

A subscriber of two shillings and sixpence per quarter, is entitled to the use of the Library, News and Reading Room, and a Transferable Ticket to the Lectures, the Discussions and Concerts.

A subscription of one guinea per annum constitutes an honorary member, who is entitled to a Transferable Ticket to all the above privileges. Connected with this institution is

THE CHORAL SOCIETY,

Conducted upon the system of Hullah. For admission into this Society, payment of one shilling per quarter is required, in addition to becoming a member of the Mechanics' Institution. This spirited Association has arranged for the erection of a magnificent organ, as an auxiliary to their occasional concerts in the large room at the Shire Hall.

NEWSPAPERS.

Two Newspapers, the Gloucester Journal and Gloucestershire Chronicle, the former professing Liberal and the latter Conservative principles, issue from the press at Gloucester every Saturday morning.

Journal Office, Westgate Street; Chronicle ditto, Grey Friars.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was first founded January 1st, 1828. Its object is to encourage horticultural pursuits. It holds five exhibitions annually, in a spacious marquee, which is

erected upon each occasion contiguous to the Spa Pump Room. A subscriber of five shillings per annum, is entitled to admission to each of the shows, and subscribers of ten shillings to the additional privilege of exhibiting for prizes.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Holds one exhibition of Stock, Roots and Agricultural Implements (in the month of November) annually, in extensive sheds erected for the purpose in the Cattle Market.

THE THEATRE ROYAL

Is a neat little building, and has two entrances to it from the Westgate Street.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

MARKETS.

The privilege of holding a market was first extended to Gloucester by King John, and the market days (viz. Wednesday and Saturday) as they now occur were settled by Henry III.

Saturday is the principal market day. There is also a market for the sale of Live Stock upon the third Monday in every month, and a Great Market on the 29th January and the 18th December.

THE EASTGATE MARKET.

This particularly neat and convenient structure, the main entrances to which are from the Eastgate Street, extends to Bell Lane. The Corn Market is held in the centre of the extremity approached from the Eastgate Street, and has within the last few years been rendered extremely comfortable. The meat stalls, which are covered in, consists of five rows, reaching, from the Corn Market, the whole length of the building.

This market also affords to the Poulterers a large space, which has a ceiled roof, and is fitted up with show stalls, besides which extensive room is assigned within it for the sale of Vegetables, Earthenware, Shoes and other commodities.

It is opened upon both the market days.

THE SOUTHGATE STREET MARKET.

On either side of the thoroughfare through this market are a row of stalls (sheltered from inclement weather by a roof extending the entire width of the building) occupied by Greengrocers, and at the western extremity an enclosed erection appropriately arranged for the sale of butter. It is opened every day (Sunday of course excepted) for the sale of Vegetables, and on Wednesday and Saturday for that of butter.

THE CATTLE MARKET

Embraces an area of vast dimensions. In it a large open expanse is allotted for the larger animals, whilst divided from which by walls, is one of less proportions, entirely occupied by folds for sheep and pigs. The perfection of this market has recently been consummated by the erection of a pump, in the centre of the former, enclosed by a circular building, around which is a trough for watering the cattle, so that it now possesses every necessary accommodation.

It is approached by King Street, Dog Lane, Clarence Street, St. Aldate Street, and London Road.

FAIRS.

Four fairs are held here in each year, three of which were established by Edward III. and occur April 5th, July 5th and November 28th, and the other, which has acquired a celebrity, and is known as "Barton Fair," by the Abbey of St. Peter, in the reign of Edward IV. The latter takes place on the 28th and 29th of September.

Upon each of the three Mondays succeeding the 29th of September a mop is held, principally for the hiring of agricultural servants, by whom the town is, at those times, completely inundated.

FAIRS AND MARKET DAYS

Occuring in Gloucestershire.

The Market Days are distinguished by the first, or as may be necessary, the first and second letters with which their names are respectively commenced, in a parenthesis, thus, Monday (M), Tuesday (Tu).

Berkeley (W), May 14, Dec. 1; Birdlip, Market Day, Tuesday before second Thursday in Sept.; Birdlip, May 4, Nov. 12; Blakeney (W), April 12, Old Day, Nov. 12; Burton-on-the-Water, first Friday in May; Cambridge, April 3, first Tuesday in May; Campden (W), Ash Wednesday, April 23, August 11, Dec. 11; Cheltenham (Th), second Thursday in August, Holy Thursday, Aug. 5, second Thursday in September, and third Thursday in December; Chipping Sodbury, Holy Thursday, Mids. day, Friday before Lady Day, Friday before Sept. 29; Cirencester, (M and F), first Monday, Monday before and after Old Mich. first Monday in August. Sept. Oct. and Nov.; Coln (Tu), June 20, Dec. 5; Dursley (Th), May 6, December Fairford (Th), May 14, Nov. 12; Frampton, second in Feb., second Tu. in Sept; Gloucester, (W and F) April 5th, July 5th, Sept. 28 and 29, Nov. 11; Hampton, Trin. Mon., Oct. 27; Iron Acton, April Sept. 13; Lechlade (F), Aug. 5 and 21, September; Leonard Stanley (S), July 20; Lidney, May 4th, August 8; Littledean, Whit Mon., Nov. 26; Marshfield, May 24th, Oct. 24th; Minchinhampton (Tu), first Monday, Oct. 27; Mitcheldean (M), Easter Mon., April 10; Moreton, April 5, Oct. 10, Nov. 1; Moreton

he-Marsh (Tu), first Tuesday in May, Tuesday before Sept. 24; first and second Tuesday in Oct., Newent (F), Wednesday before Easter and Whitsuntide, Aug. 2, Friday after Sept. 18; Newnham (F), June 11, Oct. 18; Northleach (W), Wednesday before May 4, Wednesday before June 1, first Wednesday in Sept., Wednesday before and after Oct. 10; Painswick (Tu), Whit Tuesday, Sept. 19; Stonehouse, May 1, Oct. 11, Nov. 11; Stow-on-the-Wold (Th), last Thursday in March, May 12, July 22, Thursday before and after Old Mich. Day, Oct. 24; Stroud (F), May 10, Aug. 1; Tetbury (W) Ash Wed. Wednesday before March 5, July 22, Wednesday before and after Old Mich. Day, Nov. 10; Tewkesbury (W and S), second Monday in March, second Wednesday in April, May 14, first Wednesday after Sept. 4, Oct. 10; Thornbury (second Wednesday in each month), Easter Monday, Aug. 15, Monday before Sept. 21 and Dec. 21; Tockington, May 9, Dec. 6; Westerleigh, Sept. 19; Wickwar (M), April 6, first Monday in Nov.; Winchcombe (S), last Saturday in March, May 6, July 28, Sept. 29; Winterbourn, June 29, Oct. 18; Wotton-under-Edge (F), May 25, Sept. 25.

RAILWAYS.

A late historian, in adverting to the facilities which Gloucester afforded for travelling in his time, when a journey to London could be effected in one day, makes as a comparison, a humorous allusion to the swiftness

of transit in the early part of the eighteenth century in which he observes, the Gloucester Journal, in the year 1738, contained an advertisement, wherein it was stated, as somewhat remarkable, that the "Gloucester Flying Machine" would leave Gloucester for London on Monday mornings, arriving (if God permitted) at its destination in the short space of three days. The concentration of three days speed into one was certainly a great, a memorable achievement, but more astonishing is the velocity of conveyance of the present day, which admits of the same distance being attained in less than three hours! This extraordinary celerity between Gloucester and the Metropolis is now performed several times daily on the Great Western Railway Company's line, opened April, 1845.

The undermentioned places are directly approached by this line :—

Paddington	Thatcham	Farringdon Road
Ealing	Newbury	Shrivenham
Hanwell	Kintbury	Swindon
Southall	Hungerford	Purton
West Drayton	Pangbourne	Minety
Langley Marsh	Goring	Cirencester
Slough	Wallingford Road	Tetbury Road
Maidenhead	Didcot	Brimacombe
Twyford	Appleford	Stroud
Reading	Abingdon Road	Stonehouse
Theale	Oxford	Gloucester
Aldermaston	Steventon	Cheltenham
Woolhampton	Wantage Road	

Another powerful Railway Company, the Midland, have also a line, opened Nov. 4, 1840, extending from Gloucester to Birmingham ; and another, opened July 3, 1844, extending from Gloucester to Bristol.

The former touches at

Gloucester	Defford	Stoke Works
Badgworth	Besford	Bromsgrove
Cheltenham	Wadborough	Blackwell
Cleeve	Norton	Barnt Green
Ashchurch	Spetchley	Longbridge
Tewkesbury	Worcester	Moseley
Bredon	Dunhampstead	Camp Hill
Eckington	Droitwich	Birmingham

And the latter at

Gloucester	Berkeley	Yate
Stonehouse	Charfield	Mangotsfield
Frocester	Wickwar	Bristol

Access to the other parts of England, and some of Scotland, from this city, is also rendered proportionably easy by the communication of the above with other Railways. A Railway from Gloucester to South Wales is in active progress. The Electric Telegraph is in operation on both of the lines of the Midland Company. The Railway Stations, which are adjacent to each other, are situated near the Cattle Market, and are arrived at by King Street, Clarence Street, St. Aldate Street, and London Road.

THE SALINE CHALYBEATE SPA.

Proceeding from the Cross along the Eastgate Street, and through Parker's Row (on the left side of which is the newly erected Baptist Chapel, a really noble structure, and the well-known Nurseries of Mr. Bond) we enter the expansive Spa Walks, which are shaded on either side by a range of trees, and advancing, a pile of handsome buildings (Montpellier Place) thrusts itself into view. Still wending onwards, we leave to the right an elevated Square, (Brunswick Square) composed of superior residences, centred by a neat pleasure ground; and at the extremity, to right* and left† a terrace, with rows of elegant erections, juts forth; whilst in the centre stands a palisaded boundary; and receding some few yards from which, the spacious Pump Room,‡ to which Hot and Cold Baths are attached, and the whole surrounded by an extensive walk, which is sheltered by shrubs, forming innumerable harbours.

The Mineral Waters at this Spa having been subjected to an analytical test, are found to contain more of the properties essential to that description of waters than any other yet discovered.

* This road leads into Littleworth and the Bristol Road.

† Beaufort Buildings.

‡ The Spa Pump Room is rather more than a quarter of a mile distant from the Cross.

ble of Analysis of one Pint of the Mineral
s of Gloucester, Cheltenham (Strong Chaly-
, and Leamington.

	Gloucester.	Cheltenham.	Leamington.
	GRAINS.	GRAINS.	GRAINS.
ate of Soda	18,25	22,7	20,00000
ate of Magnesia	13,75	6,0	
ate of Lime	16,00	2,5	16,87500
ate of Soda	38,50	41,3	53,75000
ate of Magnesia	4,75	6,25000
ate of Lime	3,50		
onate of Iron	2,00	1,5	0,9375

GASEOUS CONTENTS.

	CUBIC IN.	CUBIC IN.	CUBIC IN.
onic Acid Gas	16,00	1,50875	
gen Gas		0,38375	
spheric Air	9,00	0,15125	0,7500

e first discovery of a Saline Chalybeate Spring in
ester, was accidentally made in 1814, since which
others have been found near the same spot.

THE RIVER SEVERN,

was anciently designated "one of the arms of
nd," emanates from a pond, of inconsiderable
sions, near the summit of Plinlimmon, (Wales)
e it proceeds through a desert tract, and pursues
se of 200 miles, in which it passes through
gomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and

Gloucestershire, penetrating the capital of the latter county, and empties itself between the Land's End and the extreme point of Pembrokeshire.

It receives into its channel, the Rivers Avon, Wye, Usk, and others of minor note; and some distance beyond Newnham, assumes the name of the Bristol Channel. This river is well stocked with fish of various kinds, including salmon, carp, trout, chub, blake, dace, roach, flounders, lampreys,* lamperns, eels and elvers.

A short distance from this city its course is diverted into two channels, which, reuniting, enclose a tract of land known as the Isle of Alney. Over each of these channels, a bridge has been constructed, the one nearest the town being termed the Westgate Bridge, and the other Over Bridge.

THE TIDE.

This wonder of nature, as it rolls up the Severn with fearful roar, sweeps by Gloucester, in its impetuous career occasionally reaching as far as Worcester. About its fourth or fifth return after the change or full of the moon, it obtains its highest elevation, presenting that remarkable phenomenon, which, from the great noise and ungovernable fury that distinguishes its motion, is called the Hygre, Boar, or Bore.

* At Christmas, when Lampreys are scarce, it is customary for the city of Gloucester to present the reigning sovereign with a pie consisting of that description of fish.

THE WESTGATE BRIDGE.

Standing at the bottom of the Island, is a light and exceedingly handsome building, consisting of one arch, and is elevated 28ft. 7in. above the low water mark ; its span is 87 feet, and averaged breadth 40ft.

The former bridge, which was in so decayed a state as to stimulate to the erection of the above, was built during the reign of Henry II. and is supposed to have been the first bridge erected over that channel of the Severn.

OVER BRIDGE.

This Bridge, which is separated from the former by a long causeway, is a singularly solid and magnificent structure, consisting of one arch, and is built upon principles peculiar to itself.

“The arch, which possesses an extraordinary width of span, presents the combination of an ellipsis, with a segment of a circle gradually worked into each other, and the lower edge is so bevilled off as to form a groin shape from the abutment to the centre.” This arrangement has been productive of the desired effect, for besides being invested with a remarkable stability, it (although it embodies eighteen thousand tons of stone) exhibits a lightness and beauty of construction, that is truly surprising.

THE GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL,

(Completed in 1827),

Extends to Sharpness Point* (a distance of 17 miles) where a noble harbour has been erected. The width of the Canal at top varies from 70 to 90 feet, and is at bottom 20 feet, its depth being sufficient to admit the largest American or West Indiaman.

THE PORT.

To the consummation of the above spirited undertaking must be attributed the present flourishing state of the Port of Gloucester (which is indeed most cheering), for although Gloucester was established a Port in 1580, previous to the completion of this Canal, the commercial transactions of this city were principally dependent on Bristol, from which Port to this, the transit of commerce was effected, once a fortnight, by a barge or trow. Now vessels of the largest burthens, laden with the produce of other climes, are continually arriving there from all quarters of the globe, and in such numbers as to render imperative an immense enlargement (now in progress) of the already extensive Docks.

From the unloading the vessels, the storing their cargoes in the lofty bonded warehouses (lying on

* Sharpness Point is a bold promontory, (projecting a considerable distance into the Severn) where, during ordinary springs, the water flows from 28 to 30 feet.

ither side of the Docks), the preparing for exportation and else, the Port of Gloucester at all times assumes an animated and busy appearance, extremely striking, and illustrative of the advance it has made, and the high position it maintains in the commercial world.

A new approach from the Southgate Street to the Docks, to be called the Commercial Road, is now in course of formation.

THE CUSTOMS' HOUSE,

Which is a fine substantial structure, stands at the bottom of the Commercial Road.

THE HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER CANAL

Was projected as a means of conveyance between Gloucester and Hereford, it also communicates with Tewent and Ledbury, and is 30 miles in length.

THE EXCISE OFFICE

Is situated in Park Street.

THE BANKS.

Besides the Savings' Bank (which is open on Mondays, from 10 till 1 o'clock); are the Branch of the

Bank of England, situated in the Northgate & the National Provincial,* and the County of Gloucester, Westgate Street; and the Gloucestershire Banking Company's, Eastgate Street; the latter three of which are of recent erection, and possess a remarkable handsome appearance.

PIN MANUFACTORIES.

There are two Pin Manufactories, one of which is situated in Berkeley Street and the other in the Northgate Street. The manufacture of this article commenced in this city in the year 1626.

THE GAS WORKS,

Which were established in 1819, and are upon an extensive scale, are situated at the Quay.

THE POST OFFICE

Constitutes the ground floor of the Tolsey. Office Orders payable, and to be obtained between 9, A. M. and 6, P. M.

Letters to be registered must be presented at half-an-hour before the box closes for the Mail, which they are to be dispatched.

* The National Provincial Bank stands upon the same site as did "The Gloucester Old Bank," the residence of the late Jemmy Wood.

DAY MAILS.

London and intermediate places, and Bath, box closes 7.30, A. M.—dispatched 7.50, A. M.

Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, and the North of England, box closes 11.45, A. M.—dispatched 12.20, A. M.

Bristol, and West of England, box closes 1.0, A. M.—dispatched 1.30, A. M.

Newent, Ledbury, Newnham, Chepstow, Abergavenny, and Hereford, box closes 2.45, P. M.—dispatched 3.15, P. M.

NIGHT MAILS.

Tewkesbury, Worcester, Birmingham, the Midland Counties, North of England, North Wales, Scotland and Ireland, box closes 7.30, P. M. dispatched 8.20, P. M.

London, Cheltenham, Bristol, Bath, South Wales and South of Ireland, box closes 10.0, P. M.—dispatched during the night.

INNS AND HOTELS.

(The Posting Houses are distinguished by an asterisk.)

Albion Hotel, Southgate St.	*Bell Hotel, Southgate Street
Barley Mow, Hare Lane	Bell Inn, Barton Street
Bear (Old), Westgate Street	Berkeley Arms, Southgate St.
Bear (New), Long Smith St.	Black Dog, London Road
Bee Hive, Worcester Street	Black Swan, Southgate Street

Bolt, Long Smith Street	Mariners' Arms, Lady-Belle-
*Booth Hall Hotel, Westgate	Gate Street
Street	Mermaid, Quay Street
City Arms, Bell Lane	Mitre, Mitre Street
Coach and Horses, St. Catharine Street	New Inn, Northgate Street
Cross Keys, Cross Keys Lane	New Market Inn, New Market
Crown, Cross Keys Lane	Oxbody, Oxbody Lane
Crown and Thistle, Barton St.	Parrot, Berkeley Street
Dial, Southgate Street	Pelican, Water Street
Dial, St. Mary's Square	Prince of Wales, Prince's St.
Dolphin, Northgate Street	Prince's Plume, Causeway
Duke of Sussex, Island	*Ram Hotel, Southgate Street
Fleece, Westgate Street	Red Lion, Lower Barton St.
Fleece, Wotton	Red Lion, Northgate Street
Fountain, Westgate Street	Roebuck, Northgate Street
Fox, Mercer's Entry	Saracen's Head, Eastgate St.
George (Upper), Westgate St.	Ship, Quay
George (Lower), Westgate St.	Star, Quay
Globe, Quay Street	Spa Hotel, Spa Walk
Golden Cock, Worcester St.	Spread Eagle Hotel, Northgate
Green Dragon, Southgate St.	Street
*Greyhound, Eastgate Street	Squirrel, Littleworth
Hope, Barton Street	Swan and Falcon, Long Smith
India House, Lower Barton St.	Street
*King's Head Hotel, West-	Talbot, Southgate Street
gate Street	Three Cocks, Three Cocks
King's Head Tap, Three Cocks	Lane
Lane	Three Kings, Quay Street
Laburnum, Barton Terrace	Trumpet, Littleworth
Lamb, St. Mary's Square	Vauxhall, Lower Barton St.
Maidenhead, Northgate Street	Welch Harp, London Road
Malt Shovel, Lower Barton St.	White Lion, Alvin Street
Marquis of Granby, Barton St.	York House, London Road

THE ABBEY OF ST. PETER.

The foundation of the Abbey of St. Peter originated (672) with Wulphere, King of Mercia, but he dying in 675, its completion was consigned to, and effected by Osric,* afterwards King of Northumberland; and in compliance with the will of Basil, Bishop of Worcester, it was, 685, appropriated for the reception of nuns; Ethelred, Wulphere's brother and successor, conferring on it the town of Gloucester, with many lands in the county; but, from some unexplained cause, after the presidencies of three successive abbesses,† each of whom died whilst in office, the monastery was deserted (769), and remained desolate for fifty-two years, when it was restored by Bernulph, King of Mercia, who established it into a residence for secular canons, investing it with all its former possessions, to which, King Burgred (862), added the immunity of exemption of every inmate and dependent from secu-

* Osric died in 729, and was interred in the Church of St. Peter, before the altar of St. Petronelle; his body was, however, exhumed during the abbacy of Parker, and deposited in a vault, near the high altar, and a monument reared to his honour, bearing a representation of him, with a crown on his head, and the plan of a church in his hand.

Against the east wall is the following inscription:—

Osricus rex, primus fundator hujus monasterii, 681.

† The first Abbess was Kineburgh, sister of Osric, and wife of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who officiated in that capacity for 29 years. Eadburg succeeded her, and continued in office for 25 years—this abbess was either the widow or sister of Wulphere. Upon her death the trust devolved on Eva, supposed to have been the wife of Ethelred, who retained it for 30 years. All three were buried within the Abbey Church.

lar offices. Privilege still succeeded privilege, grant succeeded grant ; but how contrary was the effect to that sought. Religion no more guides their acts or conversation. Their wonted hours of prayer and rest are spent in routs and boisterous mirth, and Bacchanalian revelry. The Christian's lowly garb is thrown aside for some more gorgeous robes, whilst sumptuous banquetting replace the plain repast ; and hawks and dogs (devouring the poor man's due) the Bible.

This levity called forth at various times a manifestation of indignation from the more rigid observers of the Gospel, the result of which was, that Canute dissolved this community, in the year 1022, establishing in their stead, monks, (of whom Edric was the first Abbot) of the Benedictine order. This change was strongly opposed by the nobility, whose exasperation at their defeat was so extreme as to engender within them, feelings of deep and lasting revenge ; inasmuch as, (1033) one of their number, Ulfine le Rue, the consul or chief governor, accidentally alighting upon a party of monks on the road between Gloucester and Highnam, attacked them in a savage manner, sacrificing seven of their number to his animosity, which alone actuated him to the deed. Subsequently the church, which had been much injured by fire, was taken down by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, by whom another, called New Minster, and also dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1058, somewhat nearer to the town. This building (from the eagerness of Aldred to obtain a speedy requital for the sum he had advanced for which, and which led him

to an instant and large exaction from the possessions of the monastery), so diminished its revenues, that when William the Conqueror visited it in 1072, it maintained no more than two monks of age, and eight scholars. In 1088 the church and monastery were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt (1100) by Abbot Serlo, through whose unbounded munificence and exertions, the condition of the society was so much improved, that in 1104 its constituents had augmented to 100. In this year the Abbey was surrounded by a strong wall, and enriched by a valuable collection of manuscripts. A few years afterwards (1122), whilst the monks and deacons were exercising their respective functions within the sacred building, the tower was struck by lightning, and the church and monastery fell a prey to the devouring element, from which it again suffered in the years 1179, 1190, 1214 and 1223. A "Lady's Chapel," in which two foreign priests, assisted by a clerk, were to perform service, was built (1224) in the churchyard of St. Peter, by Ralph de Willington and his wife, by whom residences were erected, and liberal emoluments perpetuated for the support of those clerical officials. In 1237, the church was vaulted by Helias the sacrist, who had previously rebuilt the tower and erected the stalls, after which both the church and monastery were subjected to extensive alterations and improvements.

From the year 1251 to 1263, inclusive, the financial position of the monastery became less favourable to its longer continuance; Edward I., however, greatly assisted in extricating it from its pecuniary embarrassments.

The succeeding year, consequent on the sanguinary conflict of the Barons with Prince Edward and the Royal troops, the Abbey, in common with the other parts of the town, sustained great injury, but probably not so much as it would have, had it not been for the timely intercession of the Abbot (de Homme) and the Bishop of Worcester, which quelled the angry storm, procuring a cessation of hostilities. Soon afterwards (1265) the Abbot of St. Peter's was, without a precedent, summoned to take his seat in Parliament, as a Peer of the realm, an honour as well as a duty entailed upon each of his successors.

In 1272 King Edward took the monastery under his protection, appointing a commissioner to conduct its affairs. He also caused the Lichgate, through which corpses were conveyed to interment, to be rebuilt.*

At a later date (1283) the Baron of Brimpsfield, John Giffard, founded a college then termed Gloucester, but afterwards Worcester College, in Oxford, for the maturing the education of thirteen monks (amongst the first of whom was the Abbot de Homme) of the Abbey of St. Peter; in addition to which the Abbey itself maintained from three to four monks there.

Scarcely had the subsequent year elapsed, when the Abbot de Homme was gathered to his fathers, and was succeeded by John de Gamages, the Prior of St. Cuthlack's, whose prudent management not only liquidated the debt of the Abbey, but so much enriched its pos-

* The side walls of this last erection are now standing at the bottom of College Street.

sions, that at the time of his death they included a flock of 10,000 sheep, nor was this the zenith of its prosperity.

Edward II., whilst imprisoned in Berkeley Castle, had met with the harrowing fate so oft recorded in the pages of history, and which is descriptive of the wretched and abject condition of our countrymen at that period. The Queen, truly deserving of a demon's name, violating the marriage vow, cherishes a passion for the miscreant Mortimer, and to more fully gratify it, instils a poison into the minds of the more influential men against the King, her husband, from whom she once the sceptre's wrested, whilst his injured person is cast into the Castle's dismal dungeon, and there pours out his parting breath in shrieks and agony most piercing, as the hell-hound's fired bar, instigated by that savage and her paramour, consumes, oh! horrible, his bowels.

But though his cruel death was widely known, though whom were the perpetrators and inciters to the crime was destitute of the least shade of mystery, not only did the fiendish disposition of those vitiated beings prevent an open accusation, but intimidated the monasteries of Kingswood, Bristol, and Malmesbury, to a refusal to receive the royal corpse. There was one, however, in the person of the Abbot (Thokey) of St. Peter's, who had the boldness to brave the danger. This Abbot, being rendered cognisant of the apprehensions of the other convents, assembled those of his own, and accompanied by them (arrayed in the full robes of the Abbey) and the greater part of the inhabi-

tants of the city, proceeded to Berkeley Castle, and obtaining the body of the King, the mournful train, in a slow and solemn pace, returned to the Abbey, at where were performed the last sad rites to the remains of their departed sovereign, in memory of whom a beautiful monument was erected by his son, Edward III., who also founded a chantry on the spot where he was buried; and presented the monastery with divers valuable donations and grants, as a requital for the sum it had so disinterestedly expended at the obsequies of his father.

Pilgrims, to pay their devotions at the shrine of the murdered King, now arrived in such multitudes, that the town would hardly contain them, and so great were their oblations as to constitute a fund that would have been capable of producing the present magnificent Cathedral, indeed, it is from part of that fund that the greater portion, including the south aisle, St. Andrew's aisle (supposed to have been the north transept or cross aisle), the great vault of the choir, the stalls on the Prior's side, the great altar and the presbytery, derives its formation.

The Abbey was selected and employed as a temporary residence for Richard II. and Court, during the session of Parliament, held at Gloucester in the year 1378. Three years after this, the spacious cloisters were constructed by Abbot Froucester, and the dignity of the Abbacy of St. Peter elevated by the Pope, who granted permission to the Abbot then presiding over that monastery and his successors to administer the solemn benediction, and use the mitre, ring, sandals, and dalmatic.

The west front, south porch, and two western pillars of the nave, were built in 1422: and the present handsome tower was commenced (in or about the year 1456) by Abbot Seabroke, during whose presidency the New Inn, which is now standing in the Northgate Street, was built for the reception of pilgrims and benefit of the monastery, from whence it was accessible by a subterraneous passage, still existing, but walled up at either end. Soon afterwards the present Lady's Chapel was begun and completed. In 1499, and again in 1510, at each of which times the Abbacy was vacant, the monks became so emulous for the "mastery," and consequently so disorderly towards each other, as to call forth a reprimand and even a menace from the King. Exulting in bickerings, the next public step they took, was the withholding certain privileges of common from the townsmen; this illegal proceeding imbued the latter with so vindictive a feeling against them, as to incite them to arms, upon which occasion several of the dependents of the Abbey were wounded; nor would their animosities have stayed there, had it not been for the stern interposition of the King, who committed their differences to the adjudication of the Abbot of Winchcombe, the Prior of Lanthony and others. In 1531, this Abbey was amerced in the sum of £500. for having acknowledged the legateship of Wolsey, and nine years afterwards it was dissolved.

THE CATHEDRAL.

This really sublime and masterly structure possesses in itself, a striking memento of the architectural perfection of the fifteenth century. Previous to the dissolution of the monastery, it was known as the Abbey Church of St. Peter; and in the preceding pages, its gradual progress has been adverted to, and points to the death of Edward II. as almost coeval with its commencement, from which period resumption of details, relating to the building exclusively, may be necessary.

The South Aisle was built in 1318; St. Andrew's, supposed to be the north transept, in 1329; the Choir was vaulted, and the Stalls on the Prior's side erected during the Abbacy of Staunton,* whose brother rebuilt St. Thomas's Altar in 1344; the great Altar and Presbytery were subsequently built by Abbot Horton;† the great Cloisters were built in 1381; the Porch, and two of the Pillars at the western extremity were executed in 1422; the Choir was paved and the Tower commenced by Abbot Seabroke,‡ who, dying, committed its completion to Robert Tully, a monk of St. Peter's Abbey; the Lady's Chapel owes its erection

* Adam de Staunton was appointed Abbot in 1337, and died in 1351.

† Thomas Horton succeeded Adam de Staunton in 1351, and resigned in 1377.

‡ Thomas Seabroke was elected to the Abbacy in 1450, and died in 1457.

bbots Hanley* and Farley;† and other additions
ceeding Abbots.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are

Total length	420 feet
Total breadth	144 „
Length of the Nave	171 „
Length of the Choir	140 „
Height of ditto	86 „
Length of Our Lady's Chapel	90 „
Breadth of ditto	30 „
Length of Cloisters	148 „
Breadth of ditto	141 „
Height of the Tower	225 „

THE EXTERIOR.

arched entrances (over the principal one of which,
outh porch, are the arms of England‡ and those
e Abbey§), the numerous elegantly carved pinnacles
breastworks, the well disposed niches, the spacious
lows and attendant ornaments, added to the vast-
of its dimensions, and the beautiful and lofty
r rising from its centre, give to the exterior of the
edral a grandeur of appearance unsurpassed, and
tly in agreement with the exquisite formation of
nterior.

* Richard Hanley was invested with the government of
bbey in 1458, and died in 1472.

† William Farley was elected Abbot of St. Peter's in 1472,
died about the year 1499.

‡ Quarterly, three fleurs de lis, and three lions.

§ Gules, two keys in saltire, surmounted by a sword in
it.

THE TOWER.

This unique and curiously wrought specimen of art, occupies a site over the centre of the choir, and is supported at either of its four angles by a strong wall, with the addition of an arch at the east and west sides. Its exterior is thus spoken of by Dallaway, "the ornamented members and perforated pinnacles are of the most delicate tabernacle work, very full, but preserving an air of chasteness and simplicity. Its peculiar perfection, which immediately strikes the eye, is an exact symmetry of component parts, and the judicious distribution of ornaments. The shaft of the tower is equally divided into two stories, correctly repeated in every particle, and the open parapet and pinnacles, so richly clustered, are an example of gothic in its most improved state." In it are a peal of eight fine toned bells, and underneath them the "Great Bell," which weighs three tons, five cwt. and takes six men to raise it. The Cathedral chimes are very musical, and repeat their accustomed strains several times a day, commencing at five in the morning.

The tune to which they play is thus interpreted by Dr. Jeffries :

Hark ! hark ! how swift the minutes fly,
And we not yet prepared to die,
The chiming clocks repeat their sound,
To warn poor mortals to the ground.
By day, by night, or in the morning,
Death strikes his dart, without a warning ;
How quick, how quick, the dreary call !
The moments fly, and we must fall.

Awake, awake, thou drowsy mon,
 And haste to put thy garments on;
 Bring out thy team, while I fetch mine,
 And call up Doll to milk the kine.
 Gee, Dobbin, gee, the clock strikes eight,
 And 'we shall hear the chimes go straight.
 At eight, at one, again at five,
 They warn us to repent and live!

If we repent, and love, and fear,
 We're sure to find our God is near:
 O, let us, then, do all we can,
 For he will bless the husbandman.
 Dangers attend us, from the womb,
 And aching cares point to the tomb;
 O, then it is but just and right,
 To pray at morn, at noon, at night,
 That when we leave this world of sorrow,
 We may be happy on the morrow.

THE NAVE.

ing could possibly excel the sublime beauty of noble constituent of that mighty fabric, the Cathedral; indeed, as it is entered, the stupendous and eous roof, the long ranges of huge columns,* rating the middle from the side aisles, the spacious ly wrought, and beautifully stained windows, and urious and splendid monuments, which surround onspire to impress upon the mind feelings of ration blended with wonder.

ie Consistory Court is held in a space, railed in, e western extremity of the south aisle.

* The pillars, which severally embrace a circumference of yards, are fourteen in number, forming two rows opposite h other.

MONUMENTS.

Amongst the principal Monuments in the nave is an exceedingly fine statue (at the west end), which, being elevated on a pedestal, extending 8 feet upwards, commands an height of 15 feet, erected in honour of

DR. EDWARD JENNER,*

The discoverer of vaccination, who is represented in his collegian habiliment (a gown), and holding his cap in one hand, and a scroll in the other, in appropriate positions.

In the south aisle is a splendid monument in memory of the

REV. RICHARD RAIKES, A. M.

Who died Sept. 5, 1823.

This is a fine example of architecture, strictly in consonance with the gothic style of the fifteenth century. The subject is an altar, exquisitely enriched in appearance by its handsome appendages of buttresses, pinnacles, canopy, arches, &c. possessing an elegance and truthfulness of design.

* Dr. Jenner died at Berkeley, the place of his nativity, January 21st, 1823, and was buried in the Cathedral.

orth aisle is a meritorious production of able genius of Flaxman, commemorative of

MRS. MORLEY,

in childbirth at sea. The illustration on the monument consists of a lady, bearing an infant in her arms, standing on the waves, and near them are two angels ready to escort them to the celestial

scription records the event, and on the upper part of the monument is the following quotation from

the sea gave up the dead which were in it."

monument, raised in, on the north side of the choir, the memory of

JOHN BLACKLEACH AND WIFE,

their effigies lying at full length, in white marble, as if posed to have been executed by Canova or

THE CHOIR.

however eulogistic, can scarcely exaggerate the beauty displayed in the architecture of this portion of the Cathedral, which is of transcendent merit for gothic architecture,

even of the fifteenth century, yielding an effect, which is much increased by the capacious east window, filled with stained glass, representing the arms of distinguished noblemen, transplendent in the extreme.

At the entrance of the choir is a handsome piece of architecture, erected in 1820, which divides it from the nave.

Resting upon this partition is the magnificent organ, which has recently been much improved and enlarged, so that it is now an extraordinary powerful and handsome instrument, and may be considered one of the finest in the country. "The great Organ extends from C C C to F in alt, and contains eleven stops and two open diapasons, stop diapson, principal fifteenth, sexquialtra (four ranks), mixture (two ranks), trumpet, clarion, and claribella; the swell from C C to F in alt contains twelve stops, two open diapasons, stop diapson, principal fifteenth, sexquialtra (three ranks), hautboy, trumpet, clarion, claribella, cremona, and flute; the choir Organ, from C G to F in alt, contains five stops, stop diapson, dulciana, principal fifteenth, and flute, two octaves, and a third of German pedals from C C to E, and seven couplers. The new pipes, nearly 100 in number, made by Mr. Willis, are of a quality very rarely equalled, particularly the reeds and the pedal pipes have a most magnificent and ponderous effect vibrating through the noble arches of the building like a distant thunder."

In the choir are sixty-two stalls, an equal number being on either side; one of which is appropriated to the Bishop, and another, next it, to the Arch-deacon

Around the choir are several chapels, twelve of which are dedicated to the twelve apostles, that one to St. Andrew displaying within it the likeness of the Saint, with his pig and a bell painted on it. Over the high altar are angels in full choir, with every musical instrument of the fifteenth century.

MONUMENTS.

The following add to the many Monuments, of high antiquity, in this place :

ROBERT CURTHOISE,

(Eldest son of William the Conqueror.)

The singular monument in memory of this illustrious personage stands on the north side of the choir, enclosed by a wire grating. It consists of his statue, which is carved in Irish oak, exhibiting him in a recumbent posture (with his legs crossed) and equipped in a surtout, buff breeches, and a sword, a ducal coronet encircling his head.

Its original situation was over his grave, in the centre of the choir, but in the time of the Reformation it was broken in pieces by the soldiers, and Sir Humphrey Tracy collecting the scattered fragments, had them united and placed in their present position.

On the same side is the celebrated, beautiful and excellently preserved monument of

EDWARD II.

The construction of which exalts it above equality.

The effigy, the features of which evince somewhat of agony, represents him extended at full length, with a crown upon his head, which is supported by cherubins; a sceptre in his right hand; a munda or ball in the other; and a lion lying at his feet.

Connected with the tomb is a splendid canopy, upon which rests three others, finely ornamented with tabernacle mouldings, corresponding with those on the sides of the base, or part upon which the statue lies.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY

Is renowned for the remarkable properties it possesses of transmitting sound along it, by which a whisper is rendered audible over the entire gallery (the extremities of which are twenty-five yards asunder), no matter in what part of it, the person may be stationed when speaking.

It is built in the shape of an octagon, and extends from one side of the choir to the other. On one of the walls is this inscription :

Doubt not but God, who sits on high,
Thy secret prayers can hear,
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.

OUR LADY'S CHAPEL,

So named from the Virgin Mary, is most sumptuously adorned with the richest specimens of architecture, to which a surprising brilliance is imparted by its beautifully painted window, portraying a large group, including our Saviour surrounded by kings, ecclesiastics and others.

This place is daily used for early morning prayers, which commences at seven o'clock. Against its walls are numerous monuments, bearing prosaic and versified epitaphs, from which the following are selected.

EPITAPHS.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sutton, and also William Sutton, Gent., whose bodies were buried, Aug. 21, 1636.

Could youthful vigor, aught that is in man,
Have conquered Death, these had been victors then;
Could learned art, or parents' tears have given
Them longer life, they had still living been;
But God decrees, 'tis not in human power,
Longer to live, than he hath set the hour.

Here lyeth the body of John Merro, who deceased March 23, 1636.

I once did sing in this,
Now in the choir of bliss.

Here lyes the body of Samuel Bridger, Gent., who departed this life upon the 21st day of July, An. 1650.

Receiver of this College rents, he paid
His debt to nature, and beneath he's laid,
To rest until his summons to remove,
At the last audit to the choir above.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Miles Clent, Gent., and of Dorothy, his dear wife, who departed this life, Jan. 15, 1654.

Within this urne an infant nine months old
Is laid in dust, God takes the purest gold
First to himself ; we all are but as flowers,
That spring and grow, and fade in a few hours.

This stone belongeth unto William Hoar ; he died Feb. 1654, aged 76:

O mortal man, that lives by breath,
Consider thou must come to death ;
And after death all must appear
Before God's judgment seat, both far and near,
To give account for what they've done,
Be sure of this, there's none can shun ;
Then whilst thou livest cry and call,
To Christ thy Saviour, to pardon all,
Lest after death it be too late,
To enter in at Peter's Gate.

Elizabeth, sole daughter of Thomas Harvey, Gent., first wife to James Powell, and second wife to Edward Harvey, Esq., lies here deposited, Feb. 1662.

Twice married, once buried, here lies
Her body, whose sweet soul above the skies
Immortalized doth rest, with longing eyes,
Expecting when the body shall arise,
That re-united, they may sympathize,
In endless joys to all eternities.

The following is an Acrostic in memory of William White, who died in the year 1646.

W hat man more valiant was, than he that lies
 I ntombed here after his victories ;
 L et such as his undaunted courage knew,
 L ive to report and witness what is true.
 I n famous Berkeley Castle he was known
 A s governor, tho' aged but twenty-one ;
 M aintaining still the cause with much renown,
 W hich he at first for right and just did own.
 H is name and house since conquering Williams' days,
 I s registered, his life's deserving praise.
 T ill death at Ragland Castle, by a wound,
 E nded his days, that so he might be crown'd.
 An. 1646.

THE GREAT CLOISTERS.

This place manifests much beauty, as well as a singularity, in its construction, which is emblematical of a fine avenue of trees, the branches of which are truthfully delineated.

Cromwell irreverently converted them into a stable for his horses, during the sojourn of himself and army in Gloucester.

On the south side are twenty seats, which (for printing had not then been introduced), were used by those monks, whose office it was to transcribe.

THE CHARNEL HOUSE,

Is a large vault underneath the Cathedral, containing huge heaps of human bones.

Besides those portions of the Cathedral, of which a description has already been given, are the Cathedral

Library, and the North and South Transepts, all of which are capable of exciting a feeling of admiration and amazement in the mind of the observer.

THE BISHOPRIC.

Several eminent authorities assert that a Bishopric was erected at Gloucester, at a very early period of the Christian epoch, and that Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain founded an archiepiscopal see there, in 189.

That a Bishop was stationed at Gloucester in 490, is corroborated by the following inscription :

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EPS GLOVC
ELDO MAJOR,
A : 490.

Which appears on the seat, in the Cathedral, appropriated to the Bishop. Dubratius was Bishop in 522, and Theonus in 542 or 553. About the year 570, the Bishopric of Gloucester was rendered extinct.

Eighty-seven years afterwards, Osway created the extensive Bishopric of Lichfield, which comprised amongst others, the county of Gloucester; that see was, however, divided (679) into five, one of which was denominated the see of Worcester, and included Gloucester in it till the suppression of the monastery of St. Peter, when (1541) Gloucester was established into a separate Bishopric, and John Wakeman, the last Abbot of Tewkesbury, was consecrated its first Bishop. Dr. Hooper, the martyr, succeeded him.

During the episcopacy of this Bishop, the sees of Gloucester and Worcester were consolidated, but after the death of Edward VI., again made distinct. In 1562 the see of Gloucester was incorporated with that of Bristol, but was divided in 1589. In 1837 they were once more united, and have ever since continued so.

The united diocese of Gloucester and Bristol contains 535 benefices, 254 of which are in the see of Bristol, and 281 in that of Gloucester.

ST. OSWALD'S PRIORY.

The origin of this institution is thus derived. Oswald, King of Northumberland, having received his death in an engagement with the Danes, his remains were deposited in the Abbey of Bardney, Lincolnshire. The Danish army, however, some centuries afterwards (909), approaching towards that locality, the Princess Elfreda translated the canonized relics to Gloucester, where she caused them to be richly entombed; and moreover founded a College there, in honour of that saint, for secular priests, but it was subsequently converted into a Priory for regular canons.

A free Chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, was attached to the Priory, and after the dissolution of that establishment, served for the parish Church, but was demolished during the siege of 1643.

Some vestiges of this Priory, which was situated at the N W extremity of what is now called Water Street, still exist.

Upon a tomb stone in St. Catherine's churchyard is this singular epitaph:

Here lyeth old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived C and 3 years fully.
He did the sword of the city beare,
Before the Mayor, Thirty-one years.
Four wives he had, and here they lye
All waiting Heaven's eternity.

He died March, 1619.

LANTHONY PRIORY.

This convent, to which a church was annexed, was founded by Milo, Earl of Hereford, in the year 1136, for the convenience of the members of the monastery, bearing the same name, in Monmouthshire, in consequence of the latter being so infested and pillaged by the Welch, as to compel them to seek an asylum here. The Priory at Gloucester was dissolved in 1539.

The ruins of this place are now standing. It is approached by a road branching from the west side of the southern extremity of Littleworth.

THE GREY FRIARS,

(Or College of Friars' Minors, or Franciscans),

Stood at the east end of Crypt Church. This institution was founded by one of the Lords Berkeley, but at what period is not exactly known; it was abolished on the Reformation.

THE WHITE FRIARS,

(Or College of Carmelites),

Which was situated without the Lower Northgate Street, was founded by Queen Eleanor and others.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the building was converted into a House of Correction, and during the siege was employed as a fortress.

THE BLACK FRIARS,

(Or College of Friars' Preachers),

Was instituted by Henry III. in 1239, and dissolved in 1538. The building, a portion of which still remains on the south side of the thoroughfare now termed the Black Friars, was afterwards (1540) converted into a cap manufactory, in which constant employment was afforded to three hundred individuals.

PAROCHIAL CHURCHES.**ST. MICHAEL'S.**

This Church, which is situate at the Cross, has two aisles, and at the west end a square tower, containing a peal of six bells, one of which is tolled regularly every evening, excepting Sundays, at eight o'clock. This practice has been continued for an indefinite period. Its original purpose was to warn the inhabitants to extinguish their fires and candles, disregard of it

subjecting the offender to a penalty. There is also a bell within the tower, which serves as an alarm when a fire occurs.

The Parish of St. Michael was united to those of St. Aldate and St. Mary de Grace in 1646, but rendered distinct from them in 1660, the benefice of the latter has, however, been held ever since by the Rector of St. Michael's.

The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the crown. The Rev. Charles Hardwick is the present incumbent.

ST. MARY DE GRACE

Was situated in the Westgate Street, and consisted of one aisle and a spire steeple.

Upon the consolidation of the Parishes of St. Mary de Grace and St. Michael, it was granted to the Corporation, with the proviso that they should convert it into a powder magazine for the safety of the city, but was taken down in 1653.

ST. MARY DE CRYPT

Derives its name from the vaults underneath it. It stands on the east side of the Southgate Street, and was erected about the year 1137 (on the site previously occupied by a church), by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter, by whom it was granted to the Priory of Lanthony. Through the spirited and praiseworthy exertions of its present Rector, it has recently under-

complete restoration, and received such other
able improvements, as to now possess a pecu-
and some and chaste appearance.

The design is in the early style of gothic architec-
and the tower, the position of which is in the
is terminated by four finely ornamented pin-
and contains eight harmonious bells. In the
are two transepts and a nave. The Parish
Mary de Crypt was amalgamated with that of
en in 1646, and that of All Saints in 1648, but
vided from them in 1660. In 1664 its union
ll Saints, and subsequently with St. Owen's,
be more effected.

The benefice is a rectory in the gift of the crown.
Rev. Andrew Sayers is the present incumbent.

ST. OWEN'S

on the west side, a little without the Southgate

It was totally destroyed with fire by the
s, immediately after they had replied to the
summons at the siege of 1643. The living
vicarage belonging to the Priory of Lanthony.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL HALLOWS,

ted of one aisle and a chancel, and was in 1648
ed for the transaction of the public affairs of the
nd used for such till 1749, when it was removed
e Tolsey reared on its site.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The original church of St. John is supposed to have owed its erection to King Athelstan, and in 1485 served as a place of refuge for the Lords Lovel and Strafford, whom the issue of the Battle of Bosworth Field, compelled to avail themselves of shelter there from the impending storm.

The present Church, with the exception of the spired steeple, which belonged to the former one, and contains six bells, was built in 1734, and consists of a nave and three aisles. It is situated on the west side of Northgate Street.

The benefice is a rectory in the presentation of the crown. The Rev. Francis Turnour Bayley is the present incumbent.

In the former Church were the following curious inscriptions, engraved on brass :

Here under buried, John Semys lyeth,
Which had two wives, the first Elizabeth,
And by her VI sonnes, and daughters five ;
Then after by Agnes, his secund wive,
Eight sonnes, seven daughters, Godde's plente,
The full number in all of six and twentie.
He passed to God in the moneth of August,
The thousand five hundred and fortie yeare just.

(24 Aug.)

John a Brigges, Gentilman, lyeth buried here,
Sometime of this contrey, worshipful Squyer,
The XIX of April, flesh and bone dyede he,
In the yere of grace MCCCC fourscore and three.
And Agnes his wife, good gentilwoman was she,
They ben retourned to erth, so shall ye.
Of erth we were made and fourmed,
And into erth we be retourned.
Have this in mind and parfite memorie,
Ye that liven here liveth to dye.

And beholdeth here youre owne destene,
 For as ye ben now, sometyme were we.
 Jhn wth thy moder Mary, maiden fre,
 Have mercy on us for youre grete pite.
 God yeve them ioy and everlasting life,
 That prayen for John Brigges and Agnes his wife,
 That our paynes lessed may be,
 For cherite seith Pater-noster and Ave.

ST. ALDATE'S,

hich was erected in 1750, is a small unadorned building, standing in St. Aldate Square, the approach which branches from the east side of Northgate street, nearly opposite St. John's Church.

The former church, the site of which is occupied by the present one, was of very ancient erection, and was dedicated to Aldate, Aldaet, or Eldad. It consisted of one aisle and a low spire, covered with shingles.

The benefice was originally a rectory belonging to the Priory of Deerhurst, but is now a perpetual curacy, the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester, and is held conjunctively with the Rectory of St. John's.

ST. MARY DE LODE

nsists of two side aisles, a transept, chancel and a central tower, and is situate in St. Mary's Square. The chancel is a cumbent figure of remote antiquity, held to be that of King Lucius, who, it is asserted, is buried in this church.

The Church of St. Mary de Lode, was, in its primitive state, a specimen of ancient architecture, which, for its antiquity, was equalled by the Cathedral only; all, however, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt during the present century.

The benefice, which also comprehends the Parish of Holy Trinity, is a Vicarage, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The Rev. W. L. Coghlan is the present incumbent.

In the burial ground attached to the church, is a monument bearing the following inscription:

John Hooper, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, was burnt on this spot, on Saturday, February IX, MDLV, for his steady adherence to the Protestant Religion.

“Dr. Hooper,” the subject of the above memorial, “was installed into the Bishopric, March 22, 1551. The zeal with which he promoted the Reformation, raised against him the resentment of the Catholics, and amongst others, of Gardiner and Bonnor, who, on their restoration to power, determined to wreak their first vengeance on him. Accordingly, on the 1st of Sept., within two months after Queen Mary’s accession to the crown, he was sent to prison, and his Bishopric declared void. On the 28th January, 1554, he was brought before Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and others, and then condemned as an heretic. In February, in the ensuing year, whilst in Newgate, where he had for some months experienced severe treatment, he was degraded of the priesthood, and afterwards sent to Gloucester to be burnt.

After a journey of three days, in which he was attended by six of the Queen's Guards, he arrived here, and was lodged in a house opposite St. Nicholas' Church.

On Saturday, the 9th February, he was led by the sheriffs, the Mayor, and other officials, to a place near the elm tree, without the gate, on the north west side of the lower churchyard, now called St. Mary's Square, where, without being permitted to speak to the people, who were assembled in great crowds, he was chained to the stake, but before the fire was lighted, a pardon, on condition of his recantation, was placed on a stool before him, he, however, remained inflexible, and having with invincible patience bore the most exquisite tortures for more than three-quarters of an hour, he expired in the sixtieth year of his age."

HOLY TRINITY

Was situated in the Westgate Street, nearly opposite the Upper College Court, and possessed a tower so remarkably handsome, as to be considered an ornament to the city. The inhabitants consequently placed a conduit beneath it, and permitted it to stand for more than fifty years after the other part of the church had been removed. However, in consequence of an Act of Parliament for the removal of those buildings which rendered travelling incommodious, it was taken down in 1750.

ST. NICHOLAS.

This extensive edifice, which is situate in the **Westgate Street**, is supposed to have been built by **King John**, who was **Earl of Gloucester** previous to his accession to the throne. In it are a nave and two aisles. Its square tower, from which rises a handsome spire, is at the west end, and contains a peal of six bells, a saints' bell, and a clock which actuates a chimes at various periods of the day.

The living was given to **St. Bartholomew's Hospital**, by **Henry III.**, and subsequently both were granted by **Elizabeth** to the corporation of the city, in whom the presentation to them is now vested.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy. The **Rev. William Elliott** is the present incumbent.

ST. MARK'S.

This fine structure, which is in the early English style of architecture, was erected in 1847, and consists of a nave and two aisles, and a handsome and lofty tower, terminated by a spire. It is situate at **Kingsholm**. The **Rev. Joseph Barlow** is the present incumbent.

ST. MARGARET'S.

This is a small building, belonging to the **Hospital of St. Margaret**, capable of containing a congregation of about a hundred. It consists of one aisle and a chancel, and stands on the east side of **Wotton**. The **Rev. George Bethune Norman** is the present incumbent.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S

Possesses a fine specimen of ancient architecture, so rare, as to have elicited the admiration of the most distinguished archæologists. It is of similar dimensions to the latter, and stands on an eminence on the west side of Wotton. For its origin, see account of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, to which it belongs.

CHRIST CHURCH

Is a particularly neat structure, of modern erection, situate at the Spa. The Rev. Robert B. Holmes is the present incumbent.

ST. JAMES'S.

This is also a pretty little church, erected about the year 1837, and is situate at Barton Terrace.

The Rev. Thomas Alcock Hedley is the present incumbent.

ST. LUKE'S

Was built at a less remote period, and is attained by a road branching from the west side of the Bristol Road.

The Rev. Samuel Lysons is the present incumbent.

NONCONFORMIST PLACES OF WORSHIP.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

The meeting-house of the Society of Friends, which is a very suitable building, with a porter's lodge at the entrance, is situate in the Grey Friars. It appears that this sect was established in Gloucester at so early a period as 1660, in which year the members were addressed by George Fox, who alludes to that event in his Diary. "In Gloucester," he observes, "we had a meeting that was peaceable, though the town was very rude and divided, for one part of the soldiers were for the King, and others for the Parliament, and as I passed out of town over the bridge, a friend being with me, the soldiers there said they were for the King; when we were gone past them, and they understood it was I, they were in a great rage that I had escaped them, and said that had they known it they would have shot me with hail shot, rather than I should have done so; but the Lord prevented their devilish design."

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This is a fine chapel, surrounded by a large gallery, and stands nearly opposite the Infirmary. The Independents first formed themselves into a society in Gloucester in the early part of the eighteenth century.

their meeting-house was then in Barton Street, from whence they removed in 1727, to the building formerly known as the Black Friars, and thence to their present chapel, which they erected in 1730. The Rev. Joseph Watt is the present minister.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL

It is situated on the east side of Northgate Street, opposite the entrance to Worcester Street. This structure occupies extensive space, the spaciousness of which is much increased, by the large and commodious galleries issuing from its sides. It was erected about the year 1800.

This connection appears to have been established in Gloucester ever since 1739, and was occasionally addressed by its founder, John Wesley.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL

It is situated in St. Mary's Square, where it has continued to exist since the year 1788, previous to which period the members of this association had no settled meeting-house.

The Rev. George Whitfield, the founder of this association, was born December 16, 1714, at the Bell Inn, in this city, and delivered his first sermon when but twenty years of age, in the Church of St. Mary Crypt. The effect of his enthusiastic eloquence at that time, is thus related by himself.

“Last Sunday I preached my first sermon in the church where I was baptized, and also first received the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. Curiosity drew a large congregation together ; the sight at first a little awed me, but I was comforted with a heart-felt sense of the divine presence. As I proceeded I perceived the fire kindled, till at last though so young, and amidst a crowd of those who knew me in my childish days, I trust I was enabled to speak with some degree of Gospel authority. Some few mocked, but most for the present seemed struck ; and I have since heard that a complaint has been made to the Bishop, that I made fifteen mad the first sermon. The worthy Prelate, as I am informed, wished that the madness might not be forgotten before next Sunday.”

The Rev. G. F. White is the present minister.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

This is an extensive and handsome edifice, just arrived at completion. It stands in Parker’s Row and upon the same site as did the former chapel, which was built about the year 1820. The Rev. Geo. Woodrow is the present minister.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN’S MEETING-HOUSE.

The meeting-house of this sect is the same as was originally used by the Society of Friends, in Park Street.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This small, though handsome structure, is on the north side of Barton Street, a site the meeting-house of the Unitarians has possessed ever since the time that sect first settled in Gloucester, viz.—1659.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

Is a very neat little building, situate in the London Road, nearly opposite the Cattle Market.

THE JEWS' SYNAGOGUE.

The site of the Jews' Synagogue has been for an indefinite period near that upon which the Independent Chapel now stands. The members of this persuasion were formerly exceedingly numerous in Gloucester; the Eastgate Street, in which their synagogue originally stood, was entirely inhabited by them; their number, however, has considerably diminished, insomuch that the present synagogue is now closed, principally in consequence of there not being enough of them in this city to constitute a congregation.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. DOBELL,

HER MAJESTY'S

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Cheltenham.

House, Counting-House and Cellars in *High Street.*

1 Counting-House and Cellars in *Clarence Street.*

and Cellars in *Grosvenor's Street.*

Also a *Branch* in *Westgate Street,*

GLOUCESTER.

shall, as well as large quantities, may be had at either
establishment, Mr. DOBELL possessing the Retail as well as
Wholesale Licenses.

Grisi, as *Norma*—Jenny Lind, in the character of *la Figlia del Reggimento*—Edward VI.—The benevolent Pope, Pius IX. Henry VII.—James I.—The Heroes, Hardinge and Gough. The whole in new and magnificent Dresses, got up for the present season.

Open from 11 o'clock till dusk; and from 7 till 10 at night.

ADMISSION, 1s.—NAPOLEON ROOM, 6d.

Madame Tussaud & Son's Bazaar,
BAKER STREET, LONDON.

FREDERICK BOND,
Bookbinder and Stationer,
23, EASTGATE STREET,
Gloucester.

Bookbinding neatly and expeditiously executed to any pattern, however elegant, at the lowest prices possible.

Gentlemen's Libraries repaired.

TOSSWILL & CO.'S
Cigar and Cheroot Warehouses,
6 AND 7, PUDDING LANE,
EASTCHEAP (NEAR THE MONUMENT),
London,

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Have a very large stock of fine old Foreign and British manufactured Cigars and Cheroots, made from the finest Tobaccos imported; *Foreign* Havanahs, from 18s. to 21s. per lb.; *Government* Manillas, 17s. 6d. per lb.; and of British make, *Cheroots*, Mexican, Cuba, and Havanah Cigars, at 6s., 7s., 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per lb.; Tosswill & Co.'s *Union Cigars*, equal to Foreign, 12s. 6d. per lb.

**The greatest sale of any Medicine in
the Globe.**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

**The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and
Stomach Complaint.**

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa
Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.*

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
Signed,— ALDBOROUGH.

To Professor Holloway.

THESE truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

WARREN, LATE KNILL,

Confectioner,

BREAD AND FANCY BISCUIT BAKER,

32, EASTGATE STREET,

GLOUCESTER.

RICH WEDDING AND OTHER CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

N. B.—SHIPS SUPPLIED.

A. FLETCHER,
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,

137, WESTGATE STREET,

GLOUCESTER.

Meerschaum and other Pipes, Cigars, Fancy Snuffs, &c.

7, SOUTHGATE STREET, GLOUCESTER,

(Opposite the Bell Hotel.)

J. CLUTTERBUCK,
FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Confectioner,

Wholesale and Retail Flour Dealer.

Families and shops supplied on the lowest terms.

N. B.—Rich Bride and Funeral Cakes on the shortest notice.

Notice.—Biscuits of every description.

E. T. EVANS,

(ORGANIST OF ST. MARY DE CRYPT CHURCH)

BARTON STREET,
Gloucester,

Begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that he gives

**LESSONS ON THE ORGAN, PIANO-FORTE, VIOLIN,
AND IN SINGING.**

TERMS KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

24, EASTGATE STREET,

GLOUCESTER.

J. SUMMERFIELD

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above Premises, (late in the occupation of Mr. TIPPETTS Plumber), where he is carrying on Business as

CONFECTIONER,

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT

BAKER,

And trusts, by personal attention to all orders, and supplying Articles of good quality, to merit a share of patronage, which he respectfully solicits, and it will always be his study to deserve.

**RICH WEDDING AND FUNERAL CAKES
MADE TO ORDER.**

WILLIAM P. HANSELL,

Newsmen,

STATIONER AND ADVERTISING AGENT,

7, COLLEGE COURT,

GLOUCESTER.



*Instant Relief and Speedy Cure for
COUGHS, COLDS, Hoarseness, Asthma,
Hooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, &c.
by*

BROOKE'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM,

Which is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the best Medicine ever known. A single Bottle will effectually establish its superiority over every other kind of Cough Medicine in repute.

The following Testimonials are selected from a great number in possession of the Proprietors.

Cure of a Cough of many years standing, and renewal of strength.

Kendal, October 20th, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I have had a very harassing Asthmatic Cough for some years, for which I have tried many different kinds of medicine. A person of the name of Geo. Rushworth, of this place, was very bad of the same complaint, he had a bottle of your Balsam sent from Dewsbury, and strange to say, he was cured with taking half a bottle. Hearing what a dreadful Cough I had, he said he had part of a bottle at home that would do me good, which I gladly accepted from him, but had no confidence in its having the desired effect, but hold there—I went the same evening to bed, and was so very unwell, I could scarce get up stairs; I took a dose according to the directions, and then went to sleep, and in the morning was quite another person; I continued to take it, and although I had despaired this time last year of ever being better in this world, it is gratifying for me to say, that with your valuable Cough Balsam, and the assistance of Almighty God, I am perfectly cured, and feel that every day I am getting stronger and stronger. I have recommended the medicine to John Reid, of Liverpool, who has come here for the benefit of his health, he has a very bad cough, he has taken a dose and says it will cure him. You are at liberty to make use of this as you think proper, and in the mean time,

I remain yours, faithfully,

JOHN HUDSON.

To Messrs. T. M. & C. Brooke, Dewsbury.

The following, Mr. Sherwin, Druggist, will testify to.

Derby, 18th November, 1846.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the benefit I have received from your Cough Balsam; it is a most invaluable medicine, and as such, cannot be too generally known, or too widely circulated.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

A. P.

To Messrs. T. M. & C. Brooke, Dewsbury.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. J. Hope, Southowram, near Halifax.

Southowram Parsonage, 13th November, 1840.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in adding my name to your list, in testimony of the great and very decided benefit which my father has, and daily continues to receive from your Balsam. I had a letter from him yesterday, in which he expresses his gratitude for the good received from the medicine, and wishes you to send a supply as before.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN HOPE.

Messrs. T. M. & C. Brooke.

Testimonial shewing the efficacy of Brooke's Mellifluous Cough Balsam in Spasmodic Asthma.

Horton Street, Halifax, Nov. 3rd, 1840.

Dear Sir,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the relief I have received from your excellent Cough Balsam; I have for some months been harassed by a most distressing cough, arising from Spasmodic Asthma, which your medicine alone has been able to alleviate. It has been the means of rendering my life comfortable and as I have found its effects so truly invaluable to me, I think it but justice to give my testimony to its excellence, which you are at liberty to publish if you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

MARY MASLIN.

To Messrs. T. M. & C. Brooke, Dewsbury.

Huddersfield, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Messrs. Brooke, Gentlemen,—I think it my duty to recommend your Mellifluous Cough Balsam, as without exception the best medicine I ever tried. I have used all the patent Cough Medicines that have yet been introduced, but none have had such a beneficial effect upon myself as yours; indeed I may say it supersedes that of any other for all complaints of the breath and lungs.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH HERING.

* * * In cases when the Cough or Shortness of Breath is very violent, an occasional dose of Brooke's Aperient or Antibilious Pills, will be found to accelerate the cure.

Prepared only by T. M. & C. BROOKE, Chemists, Dewsbury, in Bottles at 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each. And sold wholesale by them; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farrington Street; Hannay and Co., Oxford Street; Davy Macmurdo and Co., Upper Thames Street; and Thomas Marsden and Sons, Queen Street, London; Thomas Eyre and Co., Liverpool; Bolton, Blanchard and Co., York; and Retail by Messrs. Savory and Moore, Bond Street; Mr. Chas. King, New Town, Hoxton; Mr. E. D. Shistliffe, 90, Chiswell Street, London; Messrs. Prosser and Trenfield, Westgate Street; Mr. Coleman, Eastgate Street, Gloucester; and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

C U P I S S ' S

Constitution

HORSE BALLS.

To Sportsmen, Agriculturists, Postmasters, and all Proprietors of Horses, these Balls are particularly recommended in all cases of Swelled Legs, Cracked Heels, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy; for Coughs, Colds, Fever or Inflammation, they are the best Medicine that can be exhibited; moreover, their operation, though effectual, is so mild, that they require no alteration of diet, and if given with a bran mash on Saturday night, will not interfere with the ensuing week's regular work.

NEAT CATTLE.

The Constitution Balls are strongly recommended by many highly respectable Gentlemen (*see Testimonials*) for Cows and Oxen, as a most valuable medicine in cases of Hove or Blown, Scouring on turning out to grass, or from bad food, Gargate, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Staring Coat, Distemper, Epidemic, or Influenza. Bullocks fat much faster by occasionally giving a Ball.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FRANCIS CUPISS, M. R. V. C.

Author of the "Prize Essay on the Disease of the Liver of the Horse," Diss, Norfolk; and sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country, in packets, six Balls each, 3s. 6d. per packet, with a wrapper giving full directions for the use of the Balls, and treatment of the Horse whilst taking them. Also a Pamphlet of Testimonials from many Gentlemen who have used the Balls in various complaints.

Any Gentleman using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously, either personally, or by letter, post-paid.

*Sold by Messrs. PROSSER AND TRENFIELD, Westgate
Street, Gloucester.*

The Benefits to be derived by the Public from Insurance against Loss by Fire, are so great and numerous, when compared with its trifling cost, as to render it an imperative duty on every one to avail themselves of the protection thus afforded against so heavy a calamity.

**Norwich
Fire**



**Union
Office.**

ESTABLISHED 1797.—CAPITAL, £550,000.

The amount of business transacted by the above Old Established Society has long placed it the

**FIRST PROVINCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL FIRE OFFICE IN
THE KINGDOM,**

And merits the attention of all parties about to insure or desirous of increasing the amount of their Policies, to the following points of this Establishment, as claims on their extended or undivided patronage and support.

1st. The Premiums are the same as other Offices, but in case of accident the usual certificate of parochial authorities is dispensed with.

2nd. All Insurers have an unrestricted return of three-fifths of the profits arising from their transactions with the Society; no extra rate of payment being demanded on account of such participation or liability incurred thereby; the ordinary average of these returns has been *fifteen per cent.* on the premiums deposited, they amount, in the aggregate, to nearly £350,000, and constitute an important and direct saving in the expense of this necessary protection.

TO FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

3rd. The total amount of Agricultural Produce insured (by forty-three Offices) throughout the kingdom is £56,035,561., more than one-sixth of which amount (also an excess over any other Office of two millions, one hundred and fourteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-one pounds) is effected by

THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THIS SOCIETY.

A Table of Government returns is given in the Prospectus of the Office, which, with every information, may be obtained of the undersigned Agent,

WILLIAM R. CAUSTON,

Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Insurance Agent, 45, East-gate Street, (opposite the Cross Church,) Gloucester.

N. B.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the additional benefits afforded by this Institution, will not incur any expense by removal of their Policies from other Offices.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

(A MUTUAL SOCIETY.)

INSTITUTED

1808.



CAPITAL,

£2,000,000.

The attention of persons contemplating a Life Insurance is especially directed to the following points, as being essential to their interest in the selection of an Office.

1st. This Society, having been established *Forty Years*, has consequently withstood the heavy calls made on it by terminated Policies, it having now far exceeded the average period of mortality in the large class of its early Insurers—to these upwards of £3,000,000. has been paid.

2nd. Being a *Mutual Assurance Society*, the profits are not as in Proprietary Companies, divided between the Partners and the Assured, but the whole are returned to the *Policy-holders*; the members of this Institution have thus assigned to them the fullest advantages capable of being derived from effecting a Life Policy—nearly *One Million sterling* has been thus added to its Policies by way of Bonus.

3rd. The economy in its Premiums under Fifty Years of age, will be found nearly *Ten per cent.* below the usual rates—even of Proprietary Offices.

EXAMPLE—For the Assurance of £100. payable at death :

Aged 20.	Aged 30.	Aged 40.	Aged 50.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 19 6	2 8 10	3 2 0	4 6 0


The above rates will be found to bear a highly favourable comparison for the Assured, with those required by other Companies.

4th. An accumulating capital proves not only the accuracy of its Tables and its estimation in public opinion by the extending issue of Policies, but also the discrimination and judgment of its Directors in selection of business; and affords to *New Insurers* that perfect security, of which all ought to be well satisfied before entering as members.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and all necessary information, may be had of the Local Agent,

WILLIAM R. CAUSTON,

Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Insurance Agent, 45, Eastgate Street (opposite the Cross Church), Gloucester.

 *The Life and Fire Establishments, although bearing the same name, are wholly distinct in Funds, Management, and Engagements.*

PIANO-FORTE MART,

28, WESTGATE STREET,

AND

8, *Upper College Court, Gloucester.*

C. THOMAS,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,

Respectfully announces, that he has constantly ready for Sale or Hire, a great variety of Instruments, from the most eminent Makers. The New Department consists of elegantly and plainly made Piano-Fortes, in rose-wood, zebra-wood, and mahogany; with and without carvings and trusses. The Second-hand Stock comprises Instruments purchased, taken in exchange, or hired out for short periods; and all of which are offered on the most advantageous terms.

A very large assortment of Sheet Music, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Guitars, Brass Instruments, &c. always on hand.

All kinds of Repairs and Alterations done; and Instruments Tuned on the shortest notice.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS MADE AND RULED TO ANY
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MUSIC CAREFULLY ARRANGED FOR BINDING.

*Books plainly or elegantly bound, at moderate
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An excellent assortment of

SHEET MUSIC, AT HALF PRICE.

Orders by Post promptly attended to.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



ROYAL
LETTERS
PATENT.

F. M'NEILL AND CO.

*Of Lamb's Buildings, Bunhill Row, London, Manufacturers
and only Patentees of*

THE ASPHALTED FELT FOR ROOFING.

At the great National Agricultural Shows it is this FELT which has been exhibited, and for its merits TWO SILVER MEDAL PRIZES have been awarded, and is the FELT solely patronized and adopted by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HONORABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,
The GREAT WESTERN, NORTH WESTERN, SOUTH
WESTERN, AND ALL THE RAILWAYS;

And on the Estates of the Dukes of Sutherland, Norfolk, Rutland, Newcastle, Northumberland, Buccleuch (at Richmond), the late Earl Spencer, and most of the Nobility and Gentry, and at the *Royal Agricultural Society's House, Hanover Square.*

A cheap and effective roofing for houses, cottages, verandahs, out-buildings, sheds, and every other description of building, in lieu of slates, tiles, thatch, zinc, &c., and for lining granaries and store-houses, for covering garden sheds and frames, and corn and hay ricks. It is also a protection to ceilings under floorings, from wet and damp, at the same time deadening sound; and is particularly adapted for exportation to the colonies, where it is now extensively used; and when used under slates or tiles, adds greatly to the warmth and durability of the building, and for which purpose it is used by the *Royal Agricultural Society of England*, at their House in Hanover Square.

It is half the price of any other description of roofing, and from its lightness effects a great saving of timber in the construction of the roof—it is made to any length, by 32 in. wide. Price, *One Penny* per square foot.

* * * Samples, with full directions as to its uses, and the manner of applying it, with testimonials from Noblemen and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, some for seven years and upwards; also Architects and Builders—sent free to any part of the town or country, and orders by post immediately executed.

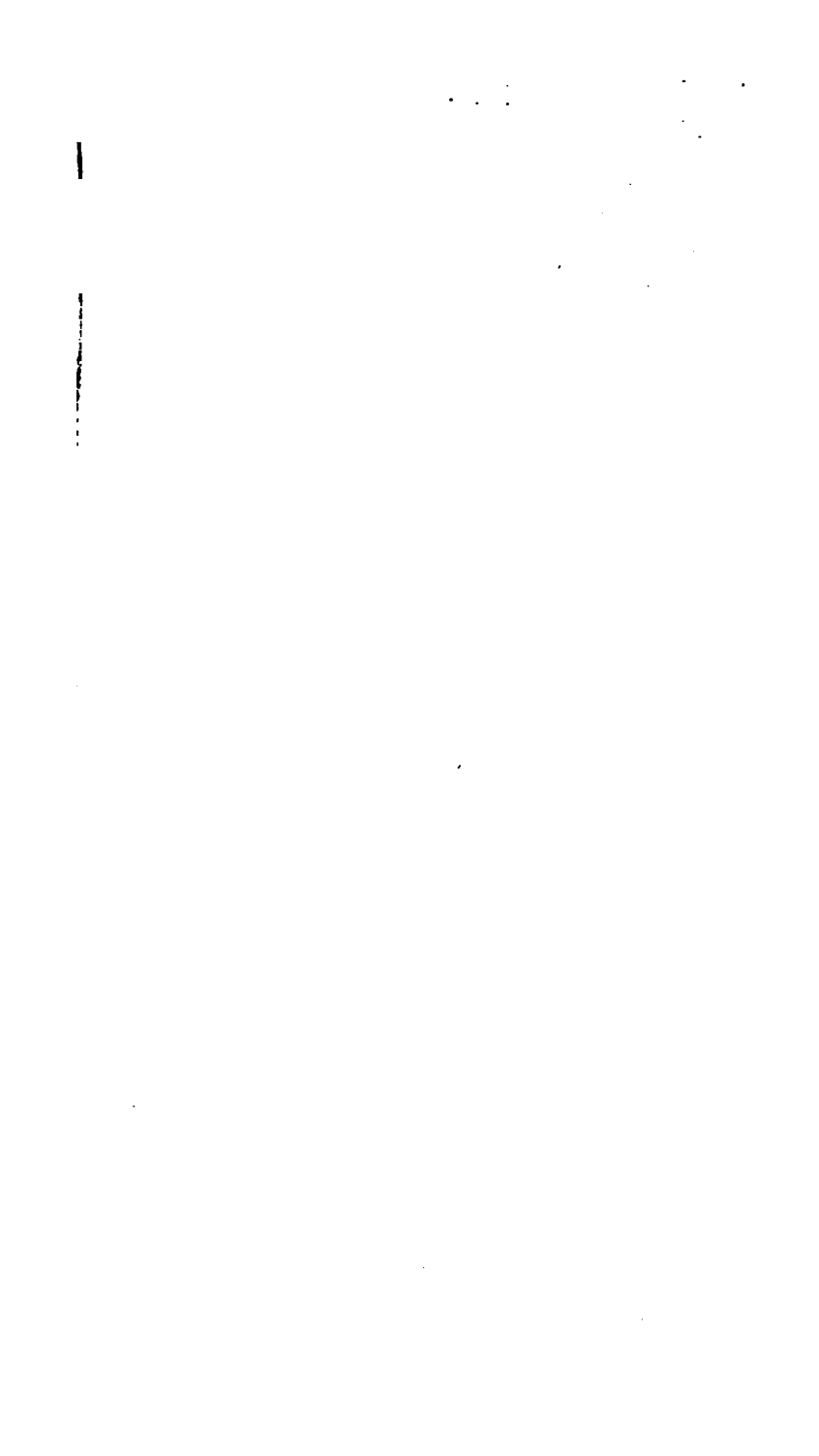
* * * The new Vice-Chancellor's Courts were roofed with F. M'Neill and Co.'s FELT about two years since. Her Majesty's Woods and Forests have just had them surveyed, and the report thereon deemed so satisfactory, that Messrs. M'Neill and Co. have received instructions to use their FELT on the Committee Rooms; so that all the roofs, where FELT is used, at the new Houses of Parliament, are now covered with F. M'Neill and Co.'s, amounting to nearly 24,000 feet. The work was done under the Surveyorship of Charles Barry, Esq. R. A.

F. M'Neill and Co. also manufacture a FELT for sheathing ships' bottoms; a FELT for Railroads; and a DRY HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes, Boilers, &c. by which a saving of 25 per cent. is effected in fuel. *The Public are respectfully cautioned against misrepresentation.*

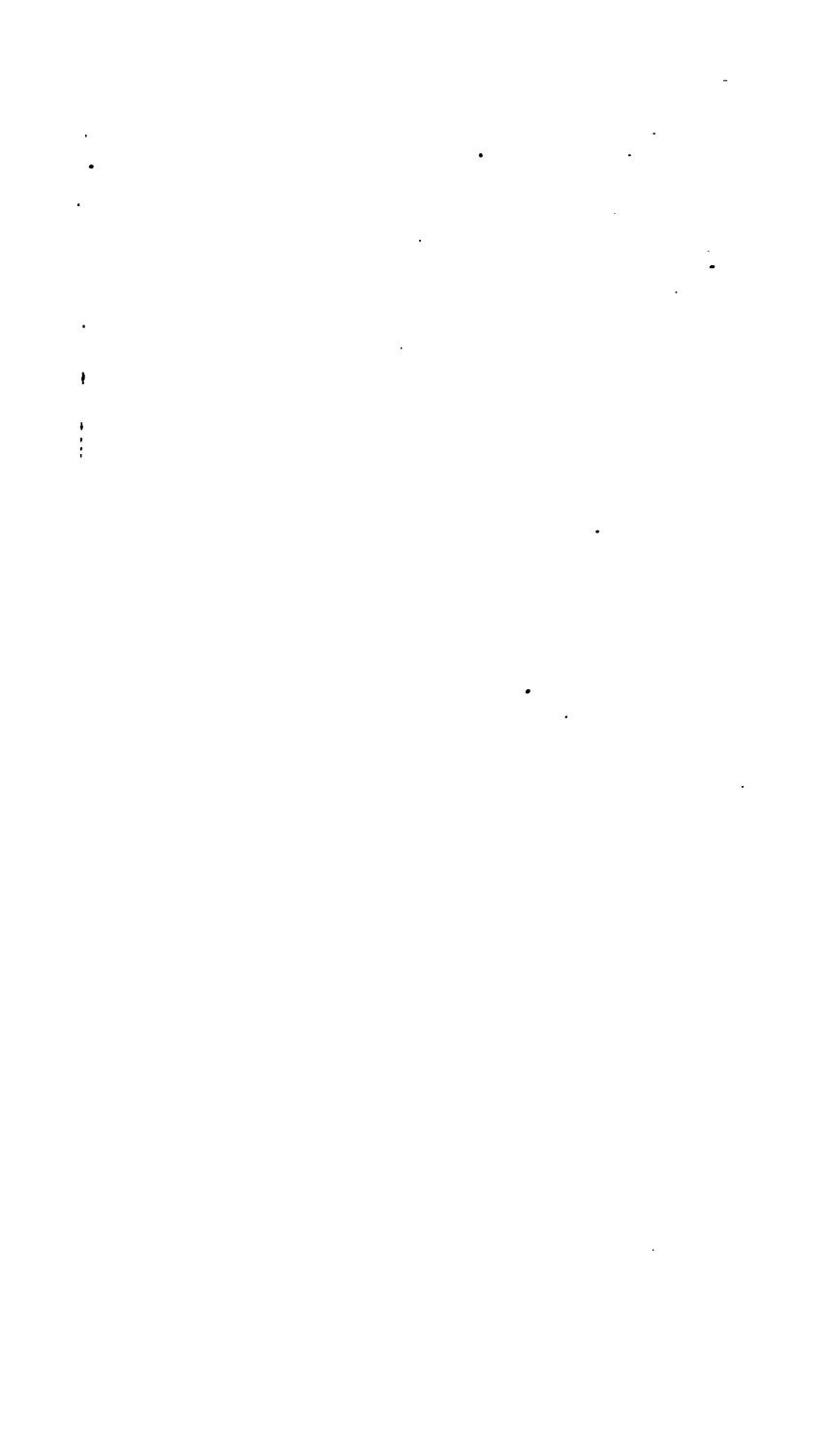
The only works in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. M'NEILL and CO.'s *Manufactories, Bunhill Row, London*, where it was first made and which has been established for ten years.

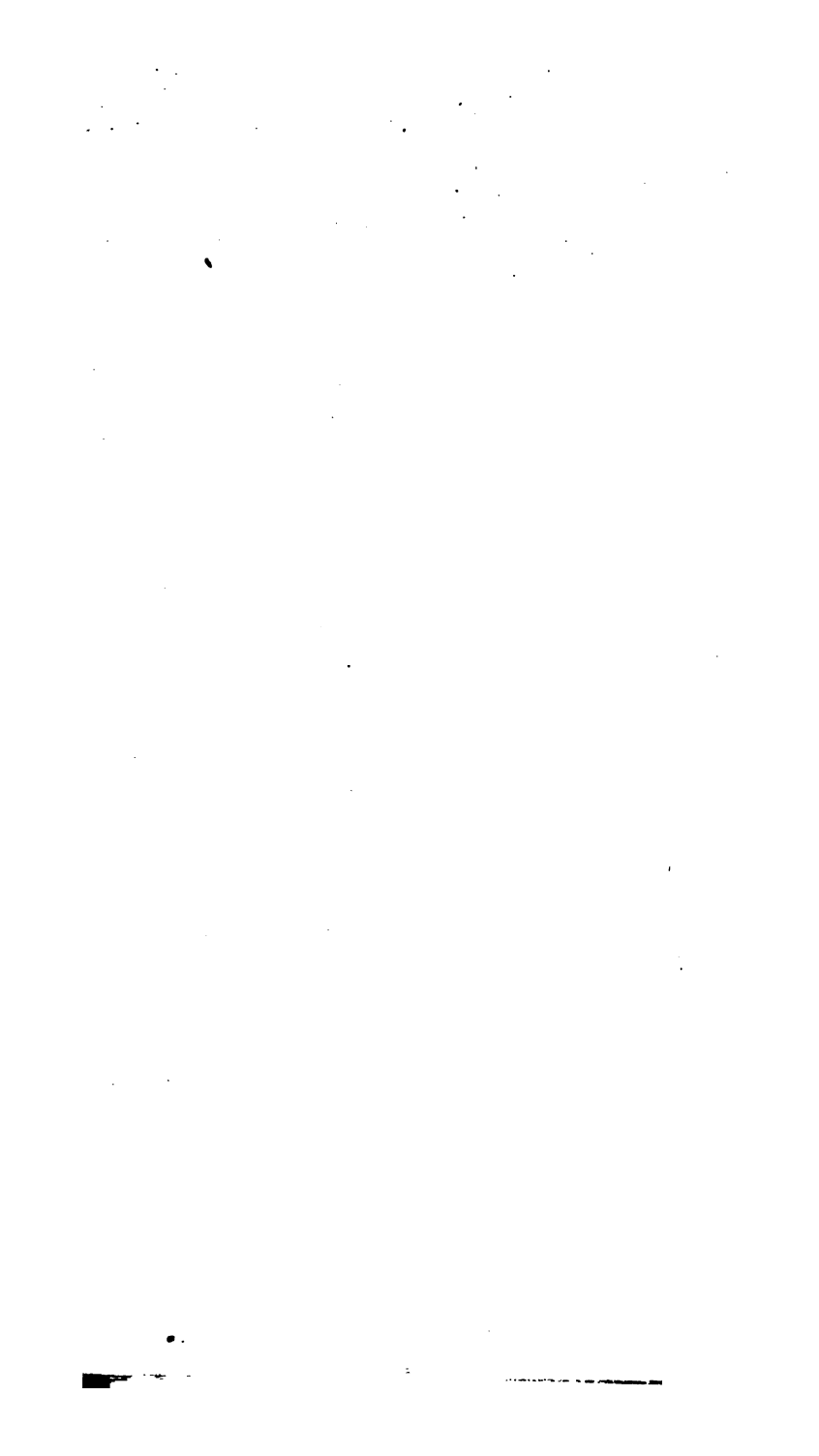
None other FELT for roofing is adopted or used by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

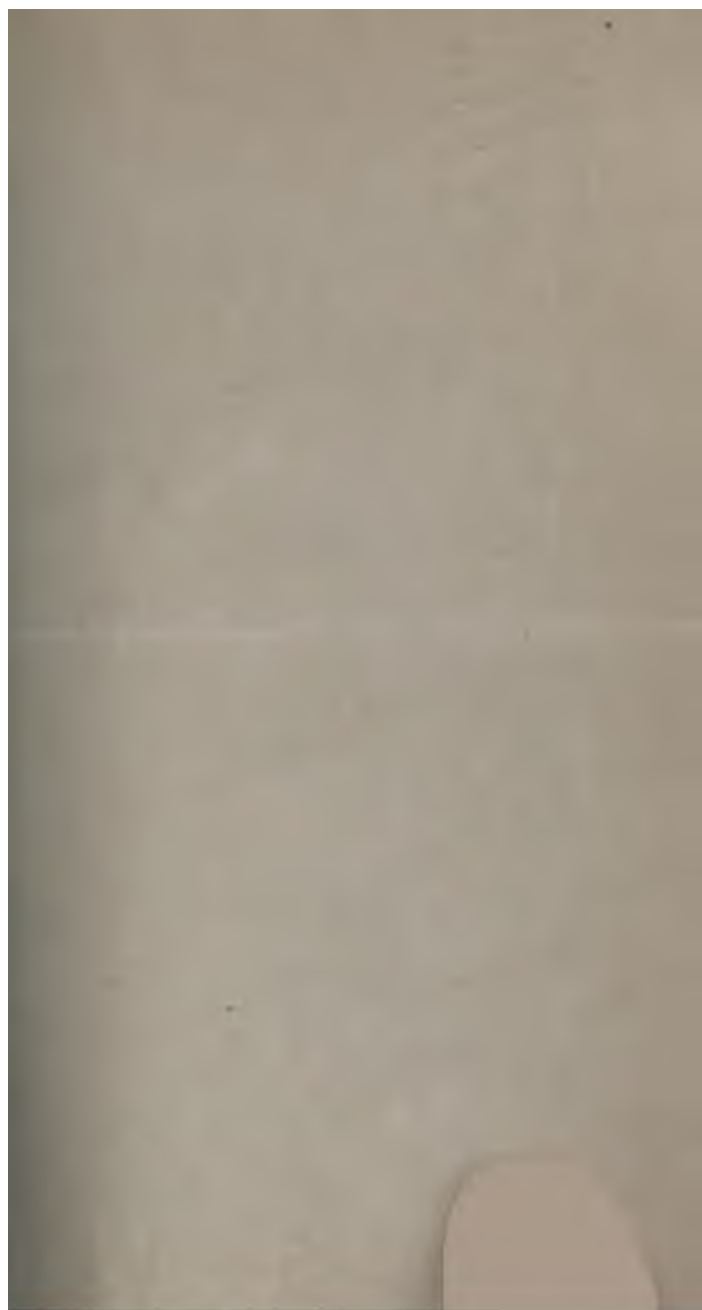
Agent—S. BOND, Seed & Fruit Warehouse,
33, EASTGATE STREET, GLOUCESTER.

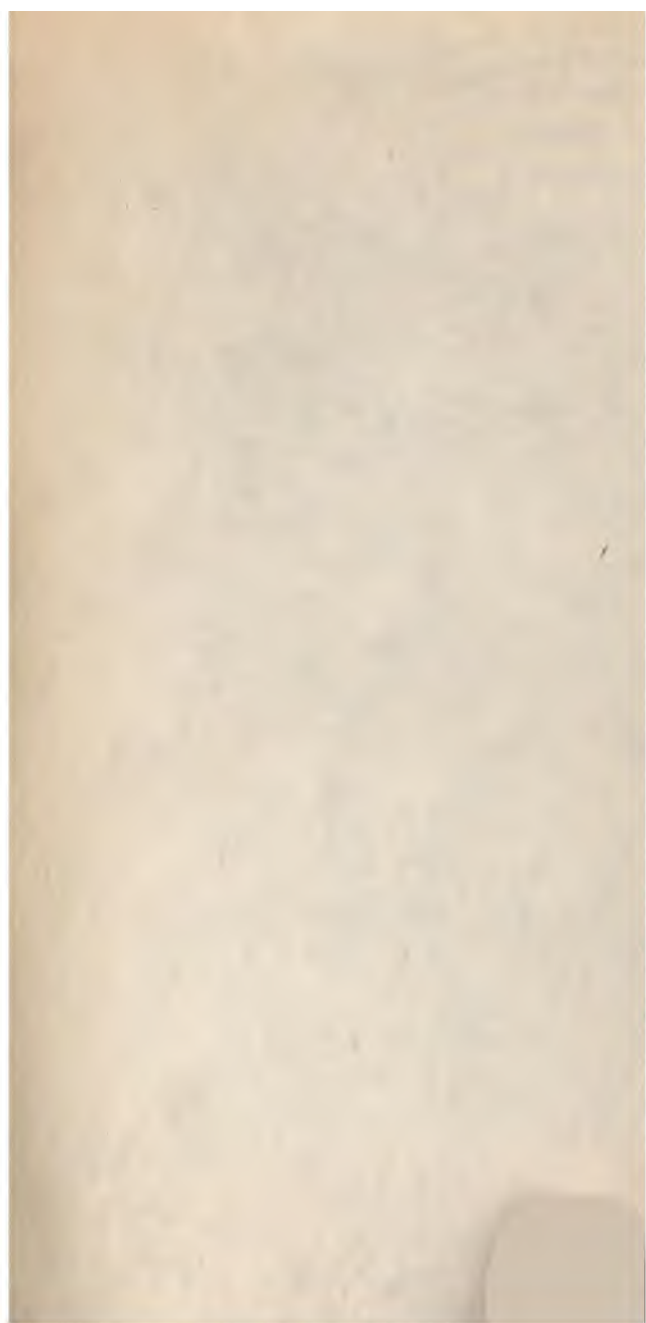












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